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PRAVDA CITES DELEGATES' STATEMENTS AT MBFR TALKS

PM211243 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Oct 81 p 5

[Report by correspondent I. Melnikov: "In the Wrong Direction"]

[Text] Vienna, 16 Oct -- The NATO states represented at the talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe are trying to lead the discussion away from the key problems whose solution would lower military confrontation on our continent from its current high level. This is the conclusion of political commentators following the speech at yesterday's plenary session in the Hofburg Palace by Canadian delegation head D. Reece. He tried to blame the socialist countries for holding up the talks, alleging that they are devoting insufficient attention to measures to verify the fulfillment of an eventual agreement.

Speaking at a press conference, the Soviet delegation spokesman said that the criticism of the socialist states is unwarranted. The socialist states' approach to concomitant measures is strictly based, in fact, on the joint decisions defining the aim of the Vienna talks. As is known, the aim is to prepare an agreement on the reduction of armed forces and armaments and associated measures in central Europe. It follows from this that the verification measures should be linked to the reductions and should be applied only within the agreed area.

Progress in the elaboration of concomitant measures and their parameters depends largely on how far the participants in the talks get in resolving the key questions of the first agreement. Naturally, it is first necessary to determine what the two sides are to do in the sphere of force and arms reductions sphere and only then resolve the question of ensuring verfication of commitments.

The Western spokesman balked at the journalists' question about the consequences for the Vienna talks of Washington's adoption of its biggest-ever strategic arms program. The Soviet delegation spokesman noted in this connection that Washington's step is evidence of the obvious emphasis it places on the arms race and not on arms reduction.

ZAGLADIN CLAIMS PERSHING II'S ARE STRATEGIC

PM220931 Brussels LE SOIR in French 17 Oct 81 p 3

[Francis Unwin interview with Vadim Zagladin, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee's International Department, in Belgium: "Zagladin: Pershing II's in Europe Would Be Like SS-20's in Canada" -- date not given]

[Text] Mr Vadim Zagladin, member of the Central Committee, first deputy chief of the Central Committee International Department and deputy of the Supreme Soviet, is 54 years old, with bright blue eyes, a half-sardonic, half-friendly smile and almost Anglo-Saxon elegance. He speaks impeccable French, knows Belgium well and, he told us, he has visited Belgium around 50 times since 1957. This time he has come to give a lecture on the USSR's foreign policy under the auspices of the Royal Institute of International Relations, of which Professor Coppieters is director. He has also visited the Liege press house and the International Press Center and he was planning to meet with various Belgian politicians, provided their electoral agenda permitted it (which may be doubtful). All this is taking place in the context of a world situation which Moscow regards as dangerous and with the probably more immediate prospect of American-Soviet negotiations on theater nuclear arms limitation which are due to start in Geneva on 30 November.

"Yes," Mr Zagladin told us, "the world situation is dangerous. We are not revealing everything in order not to frighten opinion, ours included."

Regions like Indochina, Central America, the Near East (where we have no specific interest since our oil reserves will suffice us for several centuries and where we do not intend to undermine your interest) constitute hotbeds of conflict which could easily spread. The policy pursued by the United States is also a source of danger. I wish to make myself clear: The USSR does not intend to stir up the Atlantic countries against each other. Our present relations are based on a certain balance of forces between NATO and the Warsaw Pact. But we must oppose any development which could challenge it, oppose Spain's entry into NATO and oppose further destabilization of the situation in Poland.

[Question] What do you mean by "further destabilizaton?"

[Answer] The Polish internal affairs minister's report to the Sejm points to an extraordinary level of activity by people sent from other countries who are smuggling in all kinds of equipment. Currency, pamphlets insulting the memory of Soviet soldiers who died liberating the country and pamphlets attacking the Warsaw Pact....

To come back to U.S. policy, it must be said that it is not only the United States which is concerned. Nobody is immune to mistakes or blunders. But there is one mistake which we have never made: that is, claiming world supremacy. The third and most important source of danger is the arms race, with the emergence of new types of weapons which lower the threshold of nuclear conflict. With the miniaturization of the nuclear weapon it is perfectly possible to imagine, for instance, its being used by a gang of bandits. Well, the situation is, nonetheless, not hopeless. It is important to stress the full importance of the phenomenon of the convergence of forces actively committed to opposing nuclear war. The role of the nonaligned countries or the neutral European countries is considerable, as is the role of social democracy, various kinds of Christian movements and various groups in the business world.

Another positive factor is the influence of detente. The system of political consultations is still functioning, especially with the West Europeans. There is the industrial cooperation between East and West on a scale undreamed of in the USSR 10 years ago. Even in the United States there are large sections of society which have understood all that detente could bring.

Nonetheless it has not been easy to adapt our policy to present conditions. It has sparked off fairly important internal debates in our country. The fluctuating U.S. policy is worrying. The Brezhnev-Ford meeting in Vladivostok in 1974 had aroused a great deal of hope. Agreement was reached on the principle of the SALT II negotiations. In 1977 Mr Carter called into question everything which had been established. The following year he assigned new nuclear targets on Soviet territory. In 1978 there was a return to the SALT II negotiations on the basis of parity. In 1979 Mr Carter said that what he wanted was supremacy. Then it was decided not to sign SALT II.

As for the theater weapons, the decision to construct them was taken 2 years before the appearance of the SS-20 missiles and 4 years before Afghanistan. Mr Haig himself admitted that SALT II was not a victim of Afghanistan -- from which we will withdraw as soon as foreign interventions have stopped.

In these conditions our position is as follows: If there is a provocation we will respond. If the balance is broken we will restore it. But we believe that everything can be discussed around a table. We want to negotiate because we believe that the whole of mankind is threatened. It was Mr Brzezinski who said one day that in the event of a nuclear conflict 20 percent of the world population would perish....We believe that stabilizing the situation is not enough: We must aim to reduce the existing level. In any case the USSR will never use nuclear weapons first. It will never use them against states which do not possess them. It is not seeking military superiority.

We think it is enough for parity to be attained. If the West had been prepared to negotiate in 1969 there would not have been any SS-20 missiles. We believe that there is approximately parity in the so-called theater forces: The Western countries have changed their aircraft and missiles several times. We waited a long time before constructing our new missiles and we did so bearing in mind the need not to undermine this parity principle. Now, despite its limited range, the Pershing II is already a strategic missile. Deploying Pershing II missiles in Europe would be like deploying SS-20 missiles in Mexico or Canada. It is the Cuban crisis again -- but the other way around and on a much bigger scale.

[Question] In its 1981-82 report on the balance of forces, the London International Institute for Strategic Studies, which is an independent, nongovernmental body, concludes that the Soviet theater nuclear arsenal is superior to the West's in the ratio 3.3:1.

[Answer] Those figures are accurate but they do not take aircraft into account. The Western countries have more aircraft, we have more missiles.

[Question] It is a fact that the USSR's "image" in the Western world is not the one you give. People there are aware of the Soviet people's deep horror of war, but they are also aware of their leadership's distrust of the outside world. Do you not think that it would be in the USSR's interest to improve that image, notably by encouraging -- more than it is doing -- the free circulation of men and ideas for which the Helsinki accords make provision? It is not just "narrowminded anticommunists" who say that but "leftwingers" including communists.

[Answer] It is important to draw a distinction between ideology and politics. A country's good image is the result of its normal development, and not the reverse. It seems to me that, aside from a few diehards [literally, dinosaurs] we are no longer "men with knives between our teeth." My visit to Belgium has convinced me, if there was still any need to, of the merits of dialogue. We do not always have the same opinions, everybody usually goes home with his own. But nobody has ever said to me that there was no point in discussing things.

U.S. 'SLANDER' ON CHEMICAL WEAPONS USE SCORED

PM221241 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Oct 81 p 4

[S. Vishnevskiy article: "The Misinformers' Latest Failure" -- first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] The growing wave of the mass antiwar, anti-imperialist movement in the Western countries is causing alarm among the advocates of the militarist course of the United States and NATO. In an attempt to dampen the ardor of this movement and justify the unprecedented buildup of military arsenals in the eyes of public opinion, Washington is resorting to the weapons of lies and slander. An endless turbid stream of misinformation has gushed from across the ocean. One fabrication follows another: U.S. State Department slander about the USSR's "use" of chemical weapons, the Pentagon's slanderous pamphlet entitled "Soviet Military Power" and the State Department fabrication on the "hand of Moscow" allegedly concealed behind the national liberation and antiwar movements. These provocative inventions collapse when they come up against the facts. A disgraceful fiasco has befallen the transatlantic propagandists' "chemical" fraud, for instance.

In his widely publicized statement that the Soviet Union and its friends are allegedly "using lethal chemical substances in Laos, Kampuchea and Afghanistan," Secretary of State A. Haig promised to "ensure" that the "data" manufactured in the United States would be brought to universal attention. The international public has studied these so-called "data" thoroughly and drawn conclusions which will hardly enrapture the authors of the anti-Soviet story.

It will be recalled that Haig's accusations were completely unfounded. He referred only in passing to certain physical evidence [fizicheskiye obraztsy] allegedly in Washington's possession and promised that the United States would "have something further to say on this issue." The following day, Under Secretary of State W. Stoessel delivered an address -- much publicized in advance -- to journalists at the U.S. State Department. But neither could he offer any "physical evidence." The professional diplomat spoke extremely cautiously. He lamented that "previous attempts to obtain physical evidence [fizicheskiye dokazatelstva] had been unsuccessful. And then what? "We recently discovered significant -- albeit only preliminary -- information," Stoessel said. The discreet diplomat used the world "preliminary" twice. He spoke vaguely about studying some leaves and stems from Kampuchea which allegedly revealed the "presence of mycotoxins." Haig's very experienced deputy realized that divination based on leaves and stalks is no more convincing than divination based on coffee grounds. In his confusion he uttered the following surprising sentence: "I would like to alert you to the fact that other substances which we have not yet identified have most certainly (!) been used." Stoessel ended his speech by suggesting "visiting" Southeast Asia and other regions and "obtaining proof there."

A letter from the U.S. permanent representative to the United Nations to that organization's secretary general also ends with an appeal that the aforementioned regions be visited in order to "seek out" unspecified "eyewitnesses" and "take statements from them."

The counterfeiters in point of fact betray that they have no proof. Otherwise, why is Washington suggesting that proof be sought and obtained?

It becomes clear why, on the eve of Haig's speech, many people at the State Department "felt reluctant to level public accusations against the Soviet Union," as the U.S. weekly TIME attested on 14 September. It was only on orders from above and at the prompting of the CIA misinformation section that they concocted the anti-Soviet slander. Then in a very cowardly way it was dragged into the light by subterfuge and slips of the tongue.

At a 1 October press conference arranged by the U.S. Embassy in Paris, some State Department and Pentagon experts, too reticent to give their surnames, asserted vaguely that they had only... "indirect" evidence and that it is not part of their intention to make direct accusations against the USSR.

Washington has brought upon itself accusations of concocting deliberate slander and these accusations are now appearing on the pages of many foreign publications. (K. Lourens), commentator of the U.S. magazine COVERT ACTION, writes that Haig's assertions "are totally groundless." The U.S. newspaper NEWSDAY calls them absolutely unsubstantiated.

Many U.S. scientists have reacted skeptically to the State Department statement, an NBC commentator has stated.

London's THE OBSERVER cites the opinion of prominent British scientific experts that the State Department's assertions are "unconvincing from the scientific viewpoint" and that Haig has no reliable information.

On Washington's advice, some Western newspaper correspondents in Asian countries set off to look for evidence. And what happened? "There is no reliable evidence that the Soviet troops in Afghanistan are using chemical or bacteriological weapons," the South Asia correspondent of London's THE TIMES reported. He specially made visits to hospitals where wounded Afghan counterrevolutionaries are being treated and did not see a single mercenary showing symptoms of chemical poisoning.

Such conclusions have been drawn by Olaf (Ilau), Pakistan correspondent of Munich's SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG. International Red Cross representative Jean Michel Monod termed the U.S. special services' "horror stories" irresponsible blabber.

The Kampuchean counterrevolutionaries' ringleaders, entrenched in Thailand, did Washington a doubtful service. They hurriedly ordered their gangs to quickly discover material evidence of the use of chemical weapons, even if only ammunition packaging, so as to "confirm General Haig's thesis." To date, the Washington POST reports, they have not succeeded in offering any proof. Yet it is precisely upon "information" reportedly received from them that the U.S. State Department has tried to build its anti-Soviet and anti-Vietnamese accusations. Now this rickety edifice has collapsed. The liars have been caught redhanded and exposed on the pages of those Western press organs which can in no way be suspected of anti-Americanism. But they are not in the slightest abashed. As the old saying goes: The more they lie, the hollower their lies become.

The CIA manipulators flung Washington observer Jack Anderson another "sensation": "A certain quantity of lethal Soviet T2 gas" is reportedly being stored in Cuba "for possible use against the United States." This rubbish is being disseminated not without ulterior motives. The fact is that the Langley misinformers are trying to camouflage stubborn facts attesting to the use of U.S. bacteriological weapons against the Island of Freedom. It became known in 1977 that CIA agents had delivered to Cuba a container of some African fever virus from their base in Panama. This was mentioned aloud in the chambers of the U.S. Congress. In less than 3 years, Cuba has endured five serious epidemics. In recent months, dengue fever and hemorrhagic conjunctivitis have spread among the Cuban population.

The Miami HERALD recently published the testimony of former FBI agent William Turner and journalist Warren Hinckley that the CIA has long been using biological warfare methods against Cuba. No lying will help the U.S. espionage department evade its grave responsibility for these vile acts.

The series of forgeries prepared in the U.S. capital's slander factory, have had quite the opposite effect from that on which Washington was counting. Behind this propaganda cover the foreign public has perceived even more distinctly the preparation in the United States of the means for waging chemical and bacteriological war.

It is noteworthy that just 2 days after Haig's speech, the House Appropriations Committee discussed the programs for accumulating chemical weapons prepared by the Pentagon. In particular, plans were examined for the production as of 1983 of 155 mm binary shells containing a mixture of paralyzing nerve gases at a plant under construction in Pine Bluff (Arkansas). In 1984 this plant will begin producing Bigeye chemical bombs and BX gas shells. The Pentagon has demanded more millions of dollars to expand the chemical weapons stocks.

As W. Penner, state secretary at the FRG Defense Ministry, stated recently, such dumps are also located on West German territory. "Chemical warfare," Senator G. Hart explains, "would be even more probable there than anywhere else."

Clouds designed to simulate "chemical warfare agents" have been rising over certain West German regions during this fall. U.S. servicemen wearing protective clothing and gas masks were rehearsing chemical warfare methods within the framework of NATO's "Certain Encounter" maneuvers. In an interview with Voice of America, Defense Secretary C. Weinberger stated that the United States "has already embarked on the path" of expanding the chemical and bacteriological weapons arsenals. He hinted that the U.S. administration is now studying the question reviewing the international agreements prohibiting the use of the means of mass destruction.

Slander, like a snake, has a forked tongue. The present anti-Soviet fables have at least two aims.

First, the transatlantic falsifiers are trying in this way to justify the Pentagon's sinister schemes for producing and deploying new medium-range nuclear missile facilities in Europe and neutron bombs and chemical and bacteriological weapons. The true militarist nature of the Washington fabrications was essentially confirmed by Haig himself in his letter of 20 May to Senator J. Tower.

The secretary of state backed up his demand for appropriations for expanding the U.S. production of chemical weapons by references to the "Soviet danger." At the same time, let us note that in this letter, published on page S-5432 of the 21 May Congressional Record, Haig still did not dare to make categorical accusations against the USSR or countries friendly to us. He only spoke of reports concerning a "possible" use of chemical weapons. In reply, Senators D. Pryor and M. Hatfield produced facts to prove the total groundlessness of the secretary of state's assertions. And then what? On 13 September Haig went for an even more monumental lie, as the Americans say. The second obvious aim of the Potomac slanderers is to blunt the peace-loving peoples' vigilance, stifle the powerful antiwar protest growing in Europe and other regions and teach people to think of the unthinkable -- the acceptability of using the most barbarous types of mass destruction weapons.

But it has already become clear now that Washington has not succeeded in attaining any of its goals. The latest "Soviet military threat" forgery has turned out to be full of holes. Through the holes in it one can clearly see the real threat to peace and the security of the peoples which stems from U.S. militarism.

AFGHAN MINISTER CITED ON U.S. CHEMICAL WEAPONS

LD200500 Moscow TASS in English 1057 GMT 20 Oct 81

[By TASS political news analyst Askold Biryukov]

[Text] Moscow, 20 Oct, TASS -- Those who put into circulation falsehoods about the alleged use of Soviet-made chemical and biological weapons in Afghanistan and Southeast Asian countries have once again been exposed as liars. "There are no chemical weapons in our country," said Sayyed Mohammad Golabzoy, minister of the interior of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, "except those bearing the mark 'Made in USA'. These are used by counterrevolutionary bands against the civilian population, including against the citizens of Kabul." The minister cited facts when U.S.-manufactured chemical weapons were put to use in Afghanistan, and when toxic agents were discovered in bandits' caches near the Pakistani border. He said that saboteurs sent into Afgahnistan from abroad used tablets which form a nerve gas upon contact with water. That gas killed and has had a fatal effect on the health of many girls, students of the Kabul lyceum. "It should be stressed," the minister said, "that all toxic agents used were manufactured in the USA." "The attempts of the United States to intimidate the Western man in the street with the 'chemical genocide' on the part of the USSR, to discredit nations friendly to it, such as Afghanistan, Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea in the eyes of the public opinion," Sayyed Mohammad Golabzoy stressed, "produced an opposite effect and only exposed the real aims of imperialist circles and their agents."

And really the authors of provocative lies about the alleged use of lethal chemical agents by the Soviet Union or by friendly nations are hard up on facts. That is why they periodically have to blow soap-bubbles of all kinds of inventions about a "possible" use of toxic agents by those countries, to quote some "indirect" evidence, and circulate "preliminary" information. However, soap-bubbles are short-lived, and the information prepared in Washington proves to be unsubstantiated.

At the same time the countries, victims of the infamous U.S. aggression, and the undeclared war waged by the United States now, have more than enough facts about the use of mass annihilation weapons by the United States. Together with new appropriations for the Pentagon, with incessant exercises where methods of chemical warfare are being drilled those facts testify that the United States, which put chemical weapons to use against civilians in exactly those countries which Washington mentions in its false reports, has not only failed to give up the idea of using chemical weapons against certain states and regimes which displease Washington but also is engaged in preparations for a large-scale use of chemical and other mass annihilation weapons in a new war. And no amount of falsehoods can cover up this fact which people become increasingly aware of.

CEMA EXECUTIVE OUTLINES AREAS FOR COOPERATION

PRAVDA Overview

PM221405 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Oct 81 p 5

[Sergey Baygarov "Commentator's Column": "At a High Level"]

[Text] A routine meeting of the CEMA Executive Committee was held in Moscow. In the spirit of the accords reached by the fraternal parties' leaders at the meetings in the Crimea in 1981 and of the resolutions of the 35th sitting of the CEMA session, the Executive Committee decided on a number of practical measures to deepen cooperation in material production. Joint forecasts of the development of raw materials and energy sectors will be prepared. It is also proposed to expedite joint development of a number of the most important systems of sophisticated machines and equipment, to ensure shared production and reciprocal deliveries of them from the first years of the next 5-year plan.

There is a good base for further developing cooperation in the machinebuilding sphere. The gross output of the CEMA countries' machinebuilding and metalworking industry in 1980 showed an increase of 46 percent over 1975. In the last 5 years new models of machines and equipment and modern industrial processes have been created and introduced into production in the fraternal states. Organizational and technical measures to further mechanize and automate production have been implemented on a large scale, equipment has been modernized and workers' skills have improved.

However, life is not static. What is needed now is a qualitatively new level of development in machinebuilding. Proceeding from this premise, the Executive Committee recommended that the countries focus their efforts in the 1981-1985 period on creating and assimilating advanced equipment and techniques, reducing material and energy-intensiveness and improving the quality and competitiveness of specialized output. The way to resolve this task is through broad development of sharing based on standardized assemblies and parts and through better direct ties between organizations.

The main issues discussed at the Executive Committee meeting included the further development of cooperation in the agricultural sphere. Despite the successes that have been scored, the CEMA countries, as was said at the fraternal party congresses, need to improve labor productivity in this sphere, the power-worker and capital-labor ratios, the degree of chemicalization and the yield of a number of staple crops and to develop stockraising.

The Executive Committee meeting reaffirmed the CEMA countries' determination to deepen their cooperation and strengthen the community's economic potential.

101st Meeting Communique

PM221331 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Oct 81 p 4

["Communique on the 101st Meeting of the CEMA Executive Committee" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] The 101st meeting of the CEMA Executive Committee was held 13-15 October 1981 in Moscow.

It was attended by representatives of the countries on the Executive Committee at the level of deputy heads of government: From Bulgaria, A. Lukanov; Hungary, J. Marjay; Vietnam, Huynh Tan Phat; GDR, G. Weiss; Cuba, F. Bravo; Mongolia, M. Peljee; Poland, Z. Madej; Romania, N. Konstantin; USSR, N.V. Talyzin; and CSSR, R. Rohlicek.

In accordance with the agreement between CEMA and the Yugoslav Government, S. Gligorijevic, Yugoslav permanent representative at CEMA and member of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council, participated in the Executive Committee's work. CEMA Secretary N.V. Faddeyev participated in the session. The session was chaired by J. Marjei, Hungarian representative on the Executive Committee.

In the spirit of the accords reached by the fraternal parties' leaders at meetings in the Crimea in 1981 and the resolutions of the 35th meeting of the CEMA session, the Executive Committee determined a number of practical measures to deepen cooperation in the sphere of material production. The plan is to accelerate the joint elaboration of a number of very important systems of progressive machinery and equipment in order to ensure the coproduction and reciprocal deliveries of them from the initial years of the next 5-year period. Joint forecasts of the development of the CEMA countries' raw material and energy sectors will be prepared to determine the paths of future cooperation in the long-term solution of the fuel and raw material problem.

The Executive Committee heard reports on the activity of the CEMA Permanent Commission on Cooperation in the Sphere of Machine Building and Agriculture.

It was noted that cooperation in the machine-building sphere has contributed to providing the CEMA countries with more machinery and equipment. In most CEMA countries machine building has become a leading national economic sector. At present they satisfy more than two-thirds of import needs in this area on the basis of reciprocal deliveries, and one-third of the deliveries is specialized articles. In view of the task set in the decisions of the congresses of the CEMA countries' fraternal communist and workers parties -- that is, the task of attaining a qualitatively new level of machine building -- the Executive Committee recommended that in 1981-85 the countries focus efforts on creating and assimilating advanced equipment and technology, reducing materials and energy intensiveness, improving the quality and competitiveness of specialized output, developing wide-scale collaboration on the basis of standardized assemblies and parts and further developing direct ties between collaborating organizations.

The Executive Committee noted the positive role of CEMA countries' cooperation in the development of agricultural production. In recent years the CEMA countries have consistently implemented the course toward intensifying agriculture, reequipping it, chemicalization and reclamation of land, making wise use of the results of economic, scientific and technical cooperation in the countries' agroindustrial sphere. Considerable success has been achieved in cooperation in the sphere of selection and seed growing, pedigree stockraising and veterinary science, mechanization and chemicalization and forestry. In the past 10 years over 350 strains and hybrids of different agricultural crops have been introduced in the CEMA countries through the mutual exchange of seeds.

It was noted that in cooperation in the agricultural sphere special attention should be paid to elaborating and introducing modern techniques in livestock raising and plant growing, reducing losses of agricultural products at all stages of production, providing more fully for the fodder protein requirements of the CEMA countries' livestock raising and intensifying mutual exchange of advanced experience of the organization of agricultural production.

The Executive Committee examined the results of parallel work of the European CEMA countries' joint energy systems with the USSR unified energy system. The combining of these energy systems has enabled the joint energy systems' participants to make a considerable saving and to make more rational use of existing power station capacities.

To make electricity supplies more reliable it is planned to implement measures to create reserve capacities in the national energy systems, accelerate the construction of power transmission lines between systems and introduce a more effective economic incentives system to ensure the stable operation of the joint energy systems.

Having examined questions relating to ensuring increasing volumes of shipments between the CEMA countries, the Executive Committee recommended that measures be taken to make better use of the reserves existing in all types of transport.

The Executive Committee meeting discussed progress in cooperation on geological prospecting work in Vietnam and Mongolia. It was noted that in the past 5 years the international geological expedition by interested CEMA countries in Mongolia had discovered a number of promising deposits of useful minerals. Decisions were to implement the expedition's work program. It was also decided to step up geological exploration in Vietnam.

Having noted the positive results of cooperation in the health sphere, the Executive Committee outlined measures to better meet the CEMA countries' needs in medicines and medical equipment and to improve the technical standard of some medical instruments.

The session examined other matters relating to cooperation and adopted the relevant resolutions.

The meeting took place in an atmosphere of friendship and comradely mutual understanding.

IOJ ISSUES ANTIWAR APPEAL TO JOURNALISTS

LD221900 Moscow TASS in English 1801 GMT 22 Oct 81

["Text" of "appeal" by participants in the Ninth Congress of the International Organization of Journalists to "all the journalists of the world" issued in Moscow on 22 October]

[Text] Moscow, 22 Oct TASS -- "We appeal to all those working in the mass media of the whole world, newspaper editors, journalists, reporters, radio and TV broadcasters, commentators, photo correspondents and TV cameramen.

"Colleagues,

"A grave threat is looming over the world in which we are living and working. The arms race in general and the race in nuclear missiles in particular, unleashed by the aggressive imperialist circles, primarily by U.S. imperialism, is assuming unheard-of proportions. It frustrates the economy, escalates inflation, takes jobs away from ever new millions of people, increases the burden of the arms spending and cuts back appropriations for social needs. International tension is growing. The enemies of detente are trying to revive the cold war, which exacerbates the threat of nuclear catastrophe.

"The threat of war, which is constantly discussed by the mass media and which is recognised by many statesmen and politicians, is realized by the broad masses of the population. The population is opposing ever more vigorously this threat for the sake of their own surivival and in the name of the future of the whole of mankind. A large-scale anti-war movement is unfolding in many countries, on all continents. Tempestuous rallies and grandiose demonstrations are taking place, the participants in them demanding that the arms race be curbed. They are resolutely protesting against the U.S. plans to turn Europe into the battleground of a 'limited' or unlimited nuclear war, and against the establishment by the U.S. military of bases and the deployment by them of their armed forces in various parts of Asia, Africa and Latin America under the pretext of protecting the 'vital interests' of the United States but in fact to seize the wealth of the peoples living there.

"Colleagues,

"You know better than anyone else that the large-scale and feverish war preparations are being accompanied by a vociferous and false propaganda campaign claiming that Western democracy and the very existence of the Western powers is jeopardized by the 'threat' posed by the countries of the socialist community and that the West is 'lagging behind' in armaments, which makes it necessary to rearm the NATO countries with new American missiles.

The lie about the 'aggressiveness' of the USSR and socialist countries is appalling and senseless. Loyal to the principles of peaceful coexistence and to the agreements formalized in the Final Act of the European Conference, those countries have repeatedly suggested that the arms race, primarily the race in nuclear missiles, be stopped, that their use be renounced and that arms reductions and disarmament be initiated.

"Here, in Moscow, we saw again that the Soviet people, who lost over 20 million of their sons and daughters in the last world war, want peace, goodneighbourly relations with all countries, and sincere and strong friendship with all nations. They channel their human, industrial and natural resources into making the life of people better and happier. The Soviet Union does not need the land and wealth belonging to others.

"Similarly, appalling attempts are made by the enemies of peace to besmirch the national liberation movement and to label the patriotic fighters in Latin America, Africa and Asia as 'terrorists,' having borrowed from the Nazis the terminology they used with regard to the resistance movement and participants in it in Europe.

"Those people are not 'terrorists' but courageous and dedicated fighters for independence and the freedom of the peoples. Support their just struggle!

"Support the participants in the ever-growing mass movement for peace and disarmament and against the threat of thermonuclear war.

"Colleagues,

"At this difficult and trying time we journalists bear particular responsibility to the peoples of the world. The lies spread with the help of the mass media poison the international atmosphere, sow enmity and hatred among nations and make it easier for the atomic maniacs to carry through their man-hating plans. We demand only one thing, to which all of us are committed by the duty, honour, and conscience of the journalist -- that is, that the truth and truth alone be said and written. For the sake of truth do not slander the people fighting against the threat of war because no one wants to die in a 'limited' or any other nuclear war.

"Colleagues,

"We appeal to all of you to write and say the truth, and to join us in championing peace and supporting those who make efforts for averting nuclear war and saving mankind. We urge you to facilitate mutual understanding among nations and to promote and extend peaceful and mutually beneficial cooperation which is needed today both by every individual country and by the whole of the great family of nations which we call mankind."

U.S. 'EXPLANATION' ON LIMITED WAR 'MEANINGLESS'

LD221048 Moscow TASS in English 1030 GMT 22 Oct 81

["Reagan's Distracting Manoeuvre" -- TASS headline; by TASS correspondent Yuriy Levchenko]

[Text] Washington, 22 Oct, TASS -- The Reagan administration by no means excludes the possibility of unleashing a "limited" nuclear war in Europe. This is seen from the "explanation" of the U.S. nuclear strategy, which was made by President Ronald Reagan and issued by the White House.

As is known, President Reagan was with rare cynicism speaking on the admissibility of a "limited" nuclear conflict in Europe in an interview with editors of provincial newspapers late last week. His remarks touched off a wave of indignation in Western Europe. They were evaluated with good reason by the public as a confirmation of the fact that the USA assigns its European allies the unenviable role of an American "nuclear hostage" who can be sacrificed for the sake of American "interests." The U.S. aggressive plans have been condemned by prominent political figures and public organizations of the FRG, Britain and the other NATO member-countries, where the USA is planning to deploy its new missiles -- the main weapon of a "limited" nuclear war.

Such a turn of events has alarmed official Washington. The published "explanation" pursues the aim of taking the heat out of the wave of protests, at deceiving the public with empty promises and thus clearing the way for the deployment of new nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

There can be an impression at first sight that the administration does not intend to wage a "limited" nuclear war in Europe and feels even hurt that its nuclear policy is wrongly understood and "misinterpreted abroad". The "explanation" even declares that any use of the nuclear weapons could have the gravest consequences, that the entire mankind would be a loser in a nuclear war.

But a close scrutiny of the document shows that these words are only a verbal camouflage, which is designed to conceal the main thing that the USA, as before, not only considers a "limited" nuclear war possible but is also actively preparing for it. Thus the "explanation" specially notes that the U.S. nuclear strategy remains, as it has been, based on the doctrine of the so-called "flexible response", which provides for "maintaining an assured military capability to deter the use of force -- conventional or nuclear -- ... at the lowest possible level." The meaning of this casuistry has been deciphered by the newspaper Washington POST which explained that the "flexible response" doctrine provides for the deployment of tactical nuclear weapons in Western Europe and possible use of these weapons in the event of an armed conflict. The newspaper points out that the West Germans only now begin realizing the real aims and the essence of the deliberately vague propositions of that doctrine.

One would in vain try to find in the "explanation" a clear and unambiguous statement that would reject as criminal the very idea of the use of nuclear weapons. Neither does it contain any statement to the effect that the USA will not be the first to use the nuclear weapons. And without it, the "explanation" of the White House is meaningless and can be assessed only as a fresh propaganda move by the Washington administration which is staking on the positions of strength policy and has proclaimed as its aim the attainment of unilateral military superiority.

VELIOTES' REMARKS ON U.S. MIDEAST POLICY NOTED

LD222316 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1442 GMT 22 Oct 81

[By TASS correspondent A. Lyutyy]

[Text] Washington, 22 Oct, TASS -- The policy of R. Reagan's administration in the Near East is directed at transforming this strategically important region into a military springboard for Washington, which would like highhandedly to take charge of the region's oil resources. This follows directly from a statement by N. Veliotes, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asia affairs, who addressed hearings of the House of Representatives' Foreign Affairs Committee.

Veliotes did not conceal the fact that R. Reagan's administration considers as the main component part of its Near East policy an expansion of the U.S. military presence in the region, which he characterized as "an extremely important source of oil and a market for the sale of American products."

It has become clear from what was said by the high-ranking representative of the American foreign policy department that Washington, in its Near East strategy, is banking in the main on Israel. In this connection, Veliotes especially stressed the importance of the recent visit to the United States by Begin, the Israeli prime minister. It is well known that in his talks with President Reagan agreement was reached on a wide-scale program "of strategic cooperation" between Washington and Tel Aviv. It provides in particular for the stationing on Israeli territory of American heavy armaments, use of bases in that country by the interventionist Rapid Deployment Force, the holding of joint military maneuvers, the exchange of intelligence data and other measures directed at increasing tension in the region.

What was said by Veliotes left no doubt about the fact that R. Reagan's administration is attempting to use the assassination of As-Sadat to involve Egypt even more intensively in the orbit of its military preparations in the Near East. It is known that the United States has already taken the decision to considerably build up its deliveries of modern weaponry to Cairo, the volume of which will amount to about $1.9 billion this year alone.

U.S. 'DANGEROUS GAMBLING' IN MIDEAST VIEWED

LD221656 Moscow TASS in English 1530 GMT 22 Oct 81

[By TASS political observer Askold Biryukov]

[Text] Moscow, 22 Oct, TASS -- The "anxiety" which Washington displays for some reason or without reason "in connection with the possibility" of undesirable developments in this or that region of the world, lying thousands of miles from the United States, or in some sovereign country in which the United States shows unequivocal interest, has already become the talk of the town. Last week, for instance, U.S. State Department spokesman Fischer expressed United States anxiety over security in the Middle East, especially, in connection with a possible violation of the peace in that region by Libya. He asserted that all activities connected with the strengthening of security which the United States jointly with its friends had developed in that region had only the purpose of defusing? tension...their retaliatory? steps precisely had such an effect, he asserted. [as received]

We do not know what simpletons Fischer has in mind expressing his "anxiety" and trying to justify the latest strengthening of the United States military presence in the Middle East for the assassination of Anwar as-Sadat, which in general is an internal matter for the people of the Arab Republic of Egypt, has been exploited by the United States to alert its military machinery on vast expanses from North Dakota to the Persian Gulf.

In this context the BUSINESS WEEK pointed out that some Pentagon officials even thought that immediate action was needed. Such provocative reaction is dangerous, the magazine warned, and President Reagan should ask some of his impatient military figures to remove their fingers from the trigger.

This is a fair remark but it reflects only part of the truth. Zealous Pentagon officials indeed are attracted by the trigger on any plea. But the head of the Washington administration himself largely facilitates this, stressing the necessity of the urgent strengthening of the United States military presence in the Middle East, endorsing large-scale military exercises codenamed "Bright Star" on the territories of Egypt, Sudan, Somalia and Oman, stepping up massive arms shipment to pro-American regimes and lastly openly threatening not to let "new Irans" emerge in the region.

For a long time the United States administration tried to justify the aggressiveness of its policy in that region by a mythical "Soviet military threat". But, as Anthony Lewis aptly put it in the New York TIMES, not a single explosive event in the Middle East since January last (i.e. the inauguration of the Reagan administration -- A.B.) was accompanied, as far as it is known, by any direct or indirect Soviet action.

"Together with its friends" Washington is now once again creating an explosive situation in the region, adding to the previous pretexts imaginary Libyan "aggressive designs," though this has not been confirmed by facts directly or indirectly. "Libya is not going to fight Egypt and its people", Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the Libyan revolution, declared. The ABC company, on its part, pointed out that Libya was not going to attack anyone.

But it cannot be said about the United States and its "friends" that they are not going to attack anyone. Moreover, the target of a possible attack, Libya, has already been named, the planning of "arms twisting" operations against Al-Qadhdhafi is already in full swing and as early as November they will be rehearsed during the "Bright Star" exercises. This refers to the preparation of direct military provocations against that Arab country. Such a threat is also hanging over other progressive countries of the region upon which Washington wants to impose its will.

The latest United States steps in the Middle East are a typical instance of Washington's dangerous gambling. The policy of armed diktat with the object of imposing its political, military and economic domination upon the peoples of the Middle East, flagrant intervention in the affairs of sovereign states of the region vividly illustrate the readiness of America's ruling circles to place at stake the vital interests of mankind for the sake of their narrow, selfish interests.

MOUNTING ANTI-LIBYA CAMPAIGN IN U.S. SEEN

PM220829 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Oct 81 p 5

[Dispatch from correspondent T. Kolesnichenko: "Smoke Screen"]

[Text] New York, 15 Oct -- The unbridled anti-Libyan campaign is intensifying daily in the United States. Provocative statements by present and former Cabinet members, malicious articles in newspapers and threats against Libya have been coming thick and fast.

One example of this is an editorial in the WALL STREET JOURNAL. The newspaper's name alone is indicative that it reflects the viewpoint of the U.S. business magnates who have close ties with the U.S. ruling circles. The article opens with a quote from former Secretary of State H. Kissinger, who stated: "If Libya had been dealt with 2 years ago, last year or even earlier this year, As-Sadat might be alive today."

Dispensing with the word "might," notwithstanding the fact that the former top U.S. diplomat had used it, the newspaper then zealously and falsely accuses Al-Qadhdhafi of having "sent a terrorist squad to assassinate As-Sadat." The WALL STREET JOURNAL goes on to demand immediate "punishment of Libya for the Egyptian president's assassination" and for its role "in supporting and organizing international terrorism." A few lines later the newspaper openly advocates "dealing with Libya" and supporting Egypt should the latter decide to act against Libya.

Aggressive actions against a sovereign Arab state are thus being openly urged. This is just one example. Not a day goes by without exhortations of this kind in the U.S. press or on television.

There is something else which demands serious attention: the fact that central to all these articles is the idea that the United States allegedly has a responsibility for the situation in the Near East and must intervene immediately on "the side of its friends." Two aspects are stressed here. First, that of military aid and sending in a contingent of troops to take part in the struggle against Libya on the side of the Sudan and Egypt. To this end it is being urged that the contingent which is to take part in joint maneuvers with Egypt be left there indefinitely and that arms shipments to the Sudan be speeded up. Second, by whatever means, including military intervention, to keep in power "friends of the United States" in Cairo and Khartoum, even if they are opposed by the peoples of those countries.

It is typical that this entire outrageous anti-Libyan campaign is being carried out under the banner of "defending the interests of the United States and of the West as a whole" and even that of defending..."human rights." In other words, behind the smokescreen which Washington is putting up in order to mask its own aggressive operations and its policy of international terrorism and the flouting of human rights. [sentence as published]

'BRIGHT STAR' 'REHEARSAL' FOR LIBYA INVASION

PM221151 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Oct 81 p 3

[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA international observer V. Vinogradov "Military-Political Review": "Washington Threatens Intervention"]

[Text] Another "nationwide referendum" to elect Egypt's president was held in the country last Tuesday. Like all its forerunners, the referendum, in news agencies' description, was clearly formal and its results could be predicted beforehand. According to the official figures, 98.5 percent of participants in the referendum voted for H. Mubarak, who thus becomes the new president of the Arab Republic of Egypt. The need for the referendum arose after Egyptian President as-Sadat was killed 6 October, during the traditional parade outside Cairo devoted to the anniversary of the start of the 1973 Arab-Israeli war.

The shots that rang out in Egypt have reverberated far beyond the country's borders. In the process a sharp difference has been revealed between the reactions from Arab and from Western capitals. Indeed, it clearly could not be otherwise. As-Sadat's activity was assessed differently in the Arab east and in the West. The Arab reactions have emphasized that the violent end of the Egyptian president, although unexpected, was nonetheless the logical result of the capitulationist deal with Israel, by which As-Sadat betrayed Arab unity and the Palestinian people's legitimate rights. For instance, the Baghdad paper ATH-THAWRAH wrote that As-Sadat died "as a symbol of national betrayal." Expressing the mood of the Arab states, Arab League Secretary General C. Klibi noted in a special statement: "We sincerely hope that the Egyptian people will surmount all the difficulties they are now running up against and will restore to Egypt its great and effective national role within the Arab family."

But that is exactly what the West, and especially the United States, fears. The initial reaction in Washington to the shots in Egypt was confusion. "There was real pandemonium in the White House when the news came in of the attack on As-Sadat," a correspondent of the British paper THE TIMES reported. How could the American makers of Near East policy react otherwise than in a commotion: That policy was too tied up with the course pursued by the late Egyptian president in the last 4 years, when, after his trip to Jerusalem, the American-Egyptian-Israeli collusion that has been dubbed the "Camp David process" became possible.

Speaking of As-Sadat's "contribution" to this policy, the British paper emphasized that the Egyptian president "paved the way for the creation of a base for the Rapid Deployment Force [RDF] in Ra's Banas and for the holding of American maneuvers of Egyptian soil, granted American warplanes the right to use his country's airspace and granted American warships the right to pass through the Suez Canal. He also assumed the commitment of forwarding weapons to the Afghan rebels." The death of As-Sadat, people in the West are emphasizing, has jeopardized not only the implementation of the "Camp David process," which already had one foot in the grave, and the military privileges obtained by Washington, but also the American plans for establishing "strategic contacts" with other pro-Western regimes in the Near East.

In its endeavor to prevent what it would find an undesirable turn of events in the Near East, Washington has chosen a method of operation it has used repeatedly before. The order was issued to place American Armed Forces in a state of combat readiness. The order orginally applied to the 26 ships of the U.S. 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean and to RDF units on U.S. territory. According to AP, the Pentagon's top brass described these measures as "minimum" and stressed that their purpose was to demonstrate the U.S. determination "to mount combat operations if necessary."

There was more to come. The nuclear aircraft carrier Nimitz broke off a visit to Venice and arrived off the Egyptian coast accompanied by the cruiser Mississippi. The previously planned return to the United States of a contingent of 2,000 of the total of 4,000 American Marines on landing ships in the eastern Mediterranean was postponed indefinitely. Two AWACS aircraft were urgently dispatched to Egypt.

Nonetheless, this does not seem enough to the Pentagon. It intends gradually to move the overwhelming majority of 6th Fleet ships into the region. In its turn the American Senate hastily rubberstamped a bill sanctioning the sending of an American troop contingent to take part in the so-called "multinational forces" for Sinai. As is known, the "multinational" label of these armed forces provides Washington with a screen to conceal the plans for a virtual American military occupation of the strategically important Sinai Peninsula.

It is also necessary to mention the plans that the Israeli rulers are hatching in the present situation. Tel Aviv is hoping that after the death of As-Sadat the United States will expedite the official formalization of the military alliance with Israel, which Tel Aviv is seeking so hard to secure. To this end a representative Israeli delegation is to travel to Washington as early as late October; Tel Aviv hopes the visit will culminate in the signing of a "memorandum of understanding." Under the terms of this document Israeli Air Force bases would be placed a the disposal of the U.S. RDF. The Pentagon would deploy 150 of the latest F-15 and F-16 aircraft in Israel "just in case" and the Israeli Air Force would cover American bombers and military transports during possible combat operation.

As though summing up what has been said, America's BUSINESS WEEK openly writes that "the Reagan administration has begun preparing for war should the need arise to prevent the United States from losing the influence acquired in Egypt with such difficulity." "Administration sources," the weekly goes on to remark, "confirm that both Secretary of State Haig and Defense Secretary Weinberger are telling Reagan that the United States may need military operations."

Washington is seeking to exploit events in Egypt to raise its policeman's "stick" against other Arab countries as well. In the quest for a "pretext" American propaganda is now fueling a ballyhoo about Libya's "aggressive aspirations" and is attributing to that country "plans of an invasion" of Egypt and Sudan. The farfetched nature of such claims is admitted even by some American newspapers. "To speak of Libyan intentions of attacking anyone," the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR states, for instance, "is to engage in disinformation."

Revealing the underlying motives of the anti-Libyan ballyhoo, a commentator for America's ABC TV company noted that "the United States has long cherished the idea of a confrontation with Libya." And, he says, Sudan is assigned the role of forward bridgehead in the American plans for an invasion of that sovereign country. A few days ago a White House spokesman announced an increase in military and economic aid to Sudan in the newly begun fiscal year. Sudan will get new weapons consignments as early as in the next few days. Moreover, a technical group of American military personnel is being sent to Sudan. After that, is it surprising that Sudanese President Numayri declares that he regards his country as being "in a state of war with Libya" and does not rule out the "possibility of direct military operations" against it.

Washington regards the upcoming series of U.S. Armed Forces maneuvers, whose holding has been approved by President Reagan, as a "dress rehearsal" for an invasion of Libya and as a means of forcible pressure on other Arab countries. The maneuvers will take place in Egypt, Sudan, Oman and Somalia. The greatest significance is attached to those beginning 9 November. They have been given the code name "Bright Star" and will take place in western Egypt -- a region directly adjoining Libya. The headquarters for these maneuvers will be at the Ra's Banas base and overall leadership of them will be exercised by Gen R. Kingston, commander of the interventionist RDF. RDF units transferred from the United States will constitute the main contingent of the ground forces taking part in the maneuvers. Egyptian and Sudanese units will be attached to them. It is also planned that during this provocative "muscle flexing" B-52 strategic bombers (35 of them) should take off from bases in North Dakota and set a course for the region of the maneuvers, where they will bomb targets near the Libyan border. According to Gen B. Davis, who heads the U.S. Air Force Strategic Air Command, the maneuvers are to demonstrate the U.S. capacity to react "to any situation" in the Near East and southwest Asia.

The American administration's dangerous and adventurist actions, which have already led to a marked deterioration in the situation in the Near East region, elicit the sharpest condemnation not only from the Arab people but also from the progressive world public.

As for the Soviet Union's stance, it was precisely set forth in the USSR Government statement to the U.S. Government. This stresses that "the U.S. Government must realize that its actions over what has happened in Egypt are not only unlawful but also increase the dangerous tension throughout the region." Arab capitals have rightly regarded this statement as a timely and necessary warning of the impermissibility of imperialist interference in sovereign states' internal affairs.

ANDERSON STORY ON USSR PLANS AGAINST IRAN SCORED

LD221620 Moscow TASS in English 1550 GMT 22 Oct 81

["Rejoinder: Rotten 'Sensation' by Mr Anderson" -- TASS headline; by TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov]

[Text] Moscow, 22 Oct, TASS -- Another fabrication concerning the mythical "Soviet threat" has been made in Washington. Where has this non-existent "threat" been spotted this time -- in European plains, in African jungle or probably in the American cordilleras? Nothing of the kind.

Washington POST observer Jack Anderson has announced, referring to some "classified documents," that the Soviet Union is, allegedly, planning "full-scale invasion" of Iran. And in order to "substantiate" this sensational discovery, Anderson resorts to calculations as to how many Soviet divisions will be required to launch the "attack" and thus throw on the West a strangling oil lasso.

This absurd fabrication appeared precisely at a time when Washington, using as a pretext the developments in Egypt, is continuing to escalate U.S. military presence in the Near and Middle East. A formidable armada of U.S. warships is plying in the Persian Gulf, frenzied preparations are under way for the military exercises "Bright Star", due to start early in November on the territory of Egypt and Sudan, the interventionist Rapid Deployment Force has been put on high alert, and arms are continuing to flow from the United States to pro-American regimes...

Washington once tried to justify its aggressive actions in the region by the incident involving American hostages in Iran. The hostages returned home long ago, but the U.S. course for heightening tension is being intensified, and the United States continues to threaten independent oil-producing countries. How can one tally all this?

At this point strategems of all sorts are being made, among which are Jack Anderson's provocative tales about the imminent "Russian attack on Iran". This observer, whose links with the Central Intelligence Agency have since long been known, is regarded within the circles of American bourgeois journalists as a kind of "supplier of sensations". But the "sensation" offered to Washington POST readers this time is apparently rotten. And this can hardly be described as a sensation after all. This is an integral part of the policy of pressure, intimidation and black mail which Washington is trying to follow as regards Iran and other sovereign states in the Near and Middle East.

PRAVDA VIEWS MITTERRAND'S U.S. VISIT, TALKS

PM221409 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Oct 81 p 5

[Text] Washington, 19 Oct, TASS -- The first of three planned meetings has been held between U.S. President R. Reagan and President F. Mitterrand of France, who has come to the United States to participate in the celebrations for the bicentennial of the Battle of Yorktown between American-French and British colonial troops.

Citing a statement by a high-ranking U.S. administration official, the New York TIMES writes that during the meeting Reagan and Mitterrand agreed that the West must build up both strategic and conventional arms in Europe. At the same time, UPI reports, the French president emphasized the importance of arms limitation talks.

Commenting on this meeting, political commentators place emphasis on the American-French differences on a whole number of international problems. The Washington POST points out that, appearing on the television program Issues and Answers, the French president criticized Reagan for his stand on the issue of aid to developing countries, urged him to hold the SALT talks with the USSR as soon as possible and also unamibguously testified that France's policy in Latin America, the Near East and other regions differs from the U.S. policy.

There is a whole number of questions on which acute differences remain between the United States and France, AP points out, singling out primarily Washington's displeasure at France's recognition of the Salvadoran insurgents as a representative political force.

BEIJING MUST DECIDE ON BORDER TALKS WITH USSR

OW221457 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] The October issue of the Soviet magazine MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN [INTERNATIONAL LIFE] carries an article entitled "What Is the Reason for the Stalemate in the Soviet-Chinese boundary talks?" In view of the articles on the Sino-Russian and Sino-Soviet border issues recently carried by the Chinese press, the author of the article proves with facts that no progress has been made in the Soviet-Chinese boundary talks mainly because China has made territorial claims on the Soviet Union. The MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN article emphatically points out: The Soviet Union has consistently advocated normalization of relations with China and has always been willing to continue the talks on the boundary issue. This matter is completely up to the Chinese side to decide.

PRC CRITICIZES SOVIET AID TO DEVELOPING NATIONS

OW221405 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1430 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] The XINHUA news agency recently carried a commentary on the summit conference of state and government leaders of 22 countries in Cancun, Mexico. It said: The Soviet Union has refused to attend this conference. This reflects the Soviet Union's hostile attitude toward the developing countries. Under the pretext of having no colony itself, the Soviet Union has refused to undertake any responsibility for the economic difficulties and problems in the developing countries left over by history.

The XINHUA news agency in Beijing regarded the Soviet refusal as a trick. It said: It sounds as if it is following a hegemonist policy aimed at exploiting the developing countries or carrying out expansion in the Third World. Our station commentator has the following comment:

What is it that the anti-Soviet elements at XINHUA regard as a sign of Soviet exploitation of the developing countries for the sake of its own interests? Is it because our country supplies the developing countries not only with commercial products, but also with military weapons? This kind of viewpoint merits attention. It once again shows what kind of stand the Beijing authorities adopt in dealing with the liberated countries whose interests the Chinese leaders protect in the so-called Third World.

In the past as well as at present, the Soviet Union has consistently helped people in various countries with modern weapons in their struggle to win national independence and oppose imperialist aggression. This has highly incuriated those in the reactionary camp in the world. This is quite understandable. We must realize that Soviet aid in this form has effectively promoted national liberation movements and prevented the imperialists from controlling the affairs of Asian and African countries as they please. Nzo, secretary general of the African National Congress, said: The collapse of colonialism and the tremendous victories won by the people of various African nations in their struggle to liberate themselves from colonialism and slavery are closely connected with the substantial and effective Soviet aid to the African people.

In the past the Chinese leaders themselves have said that the Soviet supply of weapons to fighters on the national liberation front played a significant role in the struggle against imperialism. They also admitted that this kind of supply played a tremendous role in China's war against Japan. The Chinese leaders also lauded the Soviet aid to the Vietnamese people in the war against U.S. aggression.

Many years have passed since then. Now the Chinese leaders look on Soviet military aid to the struggling people of various countries through the eyes of imperialism. Do we need even more eloquent proof of their degeneration and of their betrayal of the revolutionary cause?

PRC OIL POLICY BETRAYS SOCIALIST COMMUNITY

LD221840 Moscow TASS in English 1722 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 22 Oct, TASS -- "Playing the 'oil card' is part and parcel of China's hegemonistic foreign policy. Notwithstanding the ever more serious aggravation of the energy problems inside the country, Beijing therefore tries hard to maintain and develop the export of liquid fuel", the NEW TIMES weekly writes.

There is much eloquent confirmation of the fact that Chinese oil exports have long transcended the boundaries of a purely economic phenomenon, the article says. Thus, aggravating tension in Southeast Asia, Beijing uses liquid fuel shipments for the support of Thailand and the gangs of Khmer reactionaries entrenched on its territory. Through its "oil diplomacy" China seeks to establish contacts with Taiwan and South Korea.

Meanwhile, the weekly says, there is an acute shortage of energy sources inside China today.

Matters have gone to the lengths that the task has been set to cut oil consumption in order to save up to ten million tons of fuel for export.

Beijing, of course, realizes that a crash programme to restrict internal demand does not achieve much. At the best a drop in oil exports can be avoided for the next two or three years, the article says. Beijing sees a way out in the bigger participation of foreign companies in the exploitation of national natural resources. "This alliance between Beijing and the Western oil magnates", the weekly emphasizes, "threatens to create still bigger difficulties to China in the near future. For, relying on data from their seismic prospecting, Beijing's foreign partners clearly plan fully, literally and figuratively, to pump out the oil potential at their concessions before their expiry".

Recalling that the USSR and the other socialist countries played a tremendous role in the expansion of the oil industry, the weekly writes: "The betrayal of the socialist community... the excessive desire for domination in the international arena, all this had the result that the country today, as happened many years ago, is threatened by sinister dependence on imperialist monopolies. Once again the Chinese people have to pay a big price for the ambitious great-power designs of their leaders."

BEIJING DISTORTING EUROPEAN ANTIMISSILE MOVEMENT

LD170848 Moscow TASS in English 0826 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 17 Oct, TASS -- In the opinion of the Chinese leadership, the anti-war and anti-missile movement in Western Europe does not express the public opinion at all and thus there is no need to reckon with it, writes today's PRAVDA. The newspaper's commentary says that the Chinese RENMIN RIBAO, playing up to the militarist circles of the USA and NATO, stated that the mass demonstration of peace champions (in Bonn on October 10 -- note by TASS) was staged only by a 'handful' of pacifists and believers.

"Beijing, in an attempt to distort the true meaning and importance of the mounting movement in the FRG, Britain, Italy, Holland, Belgium and other countries in defense of peace, against the plans for the deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear-missile means in Western Europe", PRAVDA emphasizes, "unwittingly lifts the smokescreen over its own militarist aspirations, reveals the hidden motive of its alliance with the advocates of the arms race, and acts as an active assister in the fatal plans for the additional arming of NATO, plans which are being rejected by the peoples."

PRC CONTINUES SUPPORT FOR TERRORISTS IN ASIA

LD161132 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0007 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 16 Oct (TASS) -- In spite of its assurances to the contrary, Beijing has not stopped providing support to the terrorist groupings operating in many Southeast Asian countries, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA writes today.

The pro-Beijing terrorists in Malaysia have become noticeably more active. Maoists in Thailand have expanded their operations. According to the authorities of the Philippines, the pro-Beijing New People's Army, which is based in that country, has started preparations for a "strategic offensive" within the framework of its declared course aimed at the overthrow of President Marcos' government.

All these groupings have one "feature" in common: subversive activity directed against roads and economic projects and armed attacks against population centers. These pro-Beijing terrorists impose "taxes" on the peasants, craftsmen and minor employees, treating harshly those who dared to stand up to them.

An official declaration according to which the terrorists are continuing to receive material assistance from abroad has been made in the Philippines. There is quite a lot of proof that Beijing is aiding the subversive formations in other Southeast Asian countries. SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA publishes confessions made by former members of such groups who have surrendered to the authorities.

By supporting the pro-Beijing armed formations, Beijing has a big lever for putting pressure on the governments of Southeast Asia. It is urging them to set up a "united anti-Soviet front" and is instigating them into a confrontation with the governments of Indochina.

On a strategic plane, the paper underlines, the Beijing leadership views the Maoist anti-government groupings in Southeast Asia as an instrument for implementing its far-reaching expansionist aspirations.

JAPAN URGED TO SEEK IMPROVED RELATIONS WITH USSR

PM231035 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Oct 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Yu. Vetkin article: "Landmarks of Commonsense: On the 25th Anniversary of the Restoration of Soviet-Japanese Diplomatic Relations"]

[Text] The lines of the official announcements are sparse: "On 19 October at 1745 Moscow time a joint declaration by the USSR and Japan and a protocol between the USSR and Japan on the development of trade and the granting of most-favored-nation status were signed in the Great Kremlin Palace." These lines, on newspaper pages yellow with age, are 25 years old.

It is paradoxical but true that although World War II had ended back in September 1945 with the signing of the act of Japan's unconditional surrender, the USSR and Japan were legally in a state of war for over 11 years after this. It was a hypothetical state of war, of course, but it existed. And consequently there were reasons preventing the elimination of this unnatural situation. There were even, of course, influential forces in the United States and even in Japan itself which were interested in preserving this menacingly ambiguous situation of neither war nor peace in the Far East.

But commonsense and statesmanship once more proved their vitality. Despite the desperate opposition of the enemies of Soviet-Japanese good-neighborliness, the artificially maintained situation was eliminated and diplomatic relations were restored between the USSR and Japan. And the first point of the joint declaration read: "The state of war between the USSR and Japan ceases on the day the present declaration come into force, and peace and good-neighborly, friendly relations are restored between them." At the same time they also enshrined the basic principles by which both sides pledged to be guided.

Over the whole 25 years that have elapsed since then, the USSR has consistently observed and continues to observe these principles. The Japanese side, too, on the whole adhered to the spirit of the joint declaration for many years -- but by no means so consistently. And 17 years later, at the Moscow summit talks of October 1973, the leaders of the two states, with every justification, expressed satisfaction that ever since the restoration of diplomatic relations on the basis of the 1956 joint declaration between the USSR and Japan, Soviet-Japanese relations had enjoyed favorable development and, in particular, had made considerable progress in the political, economic and cultural spheres. The joint statement of 1973 enshrined the sides' unanimous opinion revealed during the Moscow talks that the "the strengthening of good-neighborly, friendly relations between the USSR and Japan on the basis of the principles of noninterference in internal affairs, mutual advantage and equality not only meets the general interests of the peoples of both countries, but is also a great contribution to the cause of peace and stabilization in the Far East and throughout the world."

The Soviet Union has never taken a single step toward destabilizing Soviet-Japanese good-neighborliness. On the contrary, the Soviet side has to its credit several concrete actions and initiatives aimed at the qualitative improvement of ties and at consolidating peace and security in the Asian-Pacific region.

Back in 1956, laying the foundation for the future development of Soviet-Japanese relations, the USSR abandoned its reparation claims against Japan despite the serious damage inflicted on our country by Japan's hostile actions during World War II. The implementation of the USSR's expressed agreement to support Japan's request for admission to the United Nations completed the process of Japan's reinstatement in the international community.

The Soviet-prepared draft treaty of good-neighborliness and cooperation between the USSR and Japan is an expression of sincere interest in building relations with Japan on the firm basis of mutual understanding and good-neighborliness. It advanced a comprehensive and substantiated program whose implementation, in the opinion of the Soviet Union, would allow the creation of reliable guarantees of a peaceful, friendly future for the relations between the peoples of the two countries.

At the 1976 meeting between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and leaders of Japan's business world, the Soviet Union expressed its readiness to strengthen the base for economic ties between the two countries, transferring it onto the stable track of large-scale, long-term operations....

But how does Japan respond to this unambiguous and strictly maintained line?

Take, for example, Tokyo's irritating claims on the Soviet islands located in the southern part of the Kuril chain. The real aims of this campaign -- which is being waged, as they say, without a moment's respite -- are extremely simple. The policy document "The Course of Japanese Diplomacy for the Eighties" prepared for Japan's Foreign Ministry by the "Institute of International Problems" says this: The creation of tension in Soviet-Japanese relations is "advantageous since the unity of the nation is thereby achieved," and the notorious "territorial problem" is to serve as a "spiritual support" in that country's relations with the USSR!

After such frank "recommendations for the future," it is not difficult to understand that the growing campaign in Japan around the mythical "Soviet military threat" also serves the same unseemly aims as the campaign of territorial claims. If Japan's ruling circles were really concerned about ensuring international security, would they not have found the potential for guaranteeing this security in the Soviet proposals on ensuring peace in Asia by collective efforts and in a program of effective measures to ensure security in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf region through which pass -- to use an expression from the vocabulary of Japanese geopoliticians themselves -- "Japan's lifelines"? And is it really difficult to detect a fund of security for Japan itself in the Soviet Union's readiness, expressed from the platform of the 26th CPSU Congress, for talks on applying confidence-building measures in the Far East on a multilateral or bilateral basis?

And if the Soviet initiatives are systematically ignored by Tokyo on, to put it mildly, frivolous pretexts, this can only lead to two conclusions. First, Japan's very leaders have never believed and do not believe in any "Soviet threat." Second, effective measures to ensure international security in Asia and the Pacific basin do not enter into their calculations. These conclusions also explain the complete absence of any constructive peace initiatives which could be attributed to Japan itself. Instead Tokyo is not sparing its efforts to strengthen the Japanese-American military alliance and does not begrudge expenditure on the army....

All these and many other facts prove that Tokyo is not only beating a hasty retreat from the principles of good-neighborliness, but is also rejecting along the way the pledges adopted by the Government of Japan in the 1956 and 1973 documents. And this is happening not without pressure from Washington and Beijing.

The negative approach of Japan's ruling circles to questions of Soviet-Japanese relations naturally cannot fail to leave its mark both on these relations themselves and on the shaping of the general situation in the Asia-Pacific region. Today this situation has not yet undergone any irreversible malignant changes. But these may emerge if a reliable barrier to the destructive tendencies is not erected in time. But opportunities -- and extremely impressive ones -- for a positive dialogue between the two states do remain. This is also evidenced, in particular, by the accord on the reactivation of Soviet-Japanese political consultations reached in New York recently between the foreign ministers of the two states, and also by the principled line of constructive good-neighborliness in Soviet-Japanese relations firmly upheld by the USSR over the 25 years since the signing of the joint declaration. The hope voiced by L.I. Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress that farsightedness and an understanding of Japan's own interests in the contemporary world will prevail in Tokyo also convinces us of the existence of such opportunities.

IZVESTIYA BLAMES U.S. FOR AFGHAN STALEMATE

PM221505 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Oct 81 Morning Edition p 5

[V. Svetozarov article under the rubric "IZVESTIYA Review": "Who Is Thwarting a Political Settlement"]

[Text] While professing their desire to remove tension from southwest Asia, leading U.S. figures are in fact doing everything to prevent a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan. This approach of the American administration stems organically from its global strategy based on the methods of strong-arm politics.

When discussing events around Afghanistan, representatives of Washington, as well as of many West European capitals, regard the presence of the limited Soviet troop contingent in the DRA as the crux of the problem. At the same time they forget, for some reason, the reasons which prompted the Soviet Union to decide to respond positively to the friendly neighbor's requests and to give him support.

Yet, as the Soviet leaders have explained repeatedly, a political solution to the Afghan problem is perfectly realistic and depends above all on those who have unleashed the undeclared war. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, emphasized at the 26th CPSU Congress: "As for the Soviet military contingent, we will be prepared to withdraw it by agreement with the Afghan Government. For this, the infiltration of counterrevolutionary gangs into Afghanistan must be ended completely."

However, this variant in no way enters into the U.S. calculations. On his inauguration R. Reagan at once openly advocated support for Afghan counterrevolution in the form of weapons.

The whole world recently learned the details of the way in which the United States has for 2 years been secretly buying from Egypt weapons of Soviet model formerly supplied to the Egyptians and transferring them in its own aircraft to Pakistan, from where they are infiltrated into neighboring Afghanistan.

The haze surrounding Washington's criminal role in the undeclared war is thereby dispelled once and for all. The myth created by imperialist propaganda of the "trophy" origins of the weapons with which antigovernment gangs are equipped has also been dealt a hammer blow.

The supplying of weapons to Afghan counterrevolution constitutes just part of the multifaceted conspiracy directed against Democratic Afghanistan. The conspiracy also provides for training saboteurs, knocking together gangs of them for subsequent infiltration onto Afghan territory, drawing up plans and coordinating marauding raids against the DRA.

In the course of subversive activities against the independent Afghan state, the United States is trying to accelerate plans for the militarization of its allies and the creation of American military strongpoints there. An example of this is the American-Pakistani rapprochement reinforced by a mutual interest in fueling tension in the region and by joint participation in aggression against the DRA. Massive arms deliveries to Islamabad are "cementing" this alliance.

The coordination of anti-Afghan actions with China is another important aspect of American strategy attesting to the Beijing leaders' virtual siding with imperialism. London's DAILY TELEGRAPH has knowingly written that the PRC authorities not only supply Afghan counterrevolutionaries with a wide range of weapons of their own manufacture but also send American and Egyptian arms across the Chinese-Afghan border.

Seeking to mislead the world public and to evade responsibility for unleashing and escalating the undeclared war against Afghanistan, its organizers made a considerable effort to impose on the 36th UN General Assembly session a discussion of the so-called "Afghan question" -- essentially interference in the DRA's domestic policy and in those directions of its foreign relations which are the exclusive prerogative of the Government of Afghanistan and do not come within the competence of international organizations.

In this connection it is appropriate to note that the details which have come to light of the secret operation to supply counterrevolutionary gangs with Egyptian weapons, as well as much other evidence of reaction's conspiracy against Afghanistan, are a flagrant violation of the elementary norms of international law and the UN Charter. So, if the "Afghan question" is to be raised at the General Assembly, it is necessary to discuss specific, authoritatively confirmed facts of gross armed interference in the internal affairs of a UN member and, at the same time, to formulate effective measures to end aggression.

In that case the representatives of certain Western countries would have to explain why their governments are conniving at and, in a number of instances, openly abetting the subversive activities of emigre minions and their patrons against the DRA. The world press has recently been writing a lot about the provocative racket of a group of dubious individuals in the West publicizing a "collection of funds" to buy portable radio transmitters for illegal use on DRA territory. It is essentially a case of large-scale CIA subversion camouflaged by the "public" status of "committees" of various kinds.

Is not the illegal infiltration of underground radio stations into Afghanistan to make antigovernment propaganda a most obvious, brazen infringement of the Afghan state's sovereignty?

For the truth's sake it should be pointed out that the majority of Washington's European allies are not consumed with desire to be led by the United States into armed actions against the DRA. They are sometimes inclined not to approve the Reagan administration's too bellicose statements on this score, and they refuse direct involvement in anti-Afghan aggression. At the same time West European circles laud to the skies some "initiative" on Afghanistan advanced at the last EEC session, a stillborn and wittingly hopeless "initiative." It cannot be seriously thought that the DRA Government would agree to an international conference which, first, would take it on itself to decide which social system suits the Afghans and, second, would exclude the participation of Afghanistan's representatives in the talks. But that is the essence of the "initiative."

A different, constructive approach and a sense of realism permeate the proposals contained in the DRA Government statement of 24 August. In them the West can find the answer to the question of how soon the Soviet Union will withdraw the military contingent from Afghan territory. The answer is extremely clear and precise: "The achievement of a political settlement, including the formulation of international guarantees, would make it possible to establish, by agreement between the Afghan and Soviet sides, the order and timing -- in other words, the schedule -- of a Soviet troop withdrawal from Afghanistan."

The statement points out that international guarantees could be formulated in the form of unofficial multilateral consultations, and then also at an appropriate international forum. Thus, Kabul certainly does not object to the holding of an international conference in one form or another, as bourgeois propaganda maintains.

At the same time the DRA leadership insists on its obligatory, indispensable participation in any talks concerning Afghanistan's national interests. Every UN state has the inalienable right to participate in a discussion of issues concerning it. This is the universally recognized practice of international relations, and any deviation from it is unlawful.

The DRA Government also has the right to demand that consultations and talks confine themselves purely to external aspects of the Afghan problem. Chief among these is the ending and guaranteed nonresumption of foreign interference, which was the reason why Afghanistan turned to the USSR for assistance.

Here is a noteworthy detail. Western figures appeal to the Soviet Union to withdraw the Soviet troops from Afghanistan while ignoring the opinion of the government and people of Afghanistan. The prefer not to notice that the USSR gave military assistance to the DRA in response to repeated requests from the Afghan side. Consequently there can be no question of the contingent's withdrawal without a corresponding desire on Afghanistan's part.

Another important aspect: The international forum mentioned in the DRA Government statement does not take the place of the entire process of a political settlement -- which is what the EEC proposals, in particular, intend -- but must be a constituent part of it, guaranteeing accords between Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan. Multilateral consultations on the threshold of a representative conference may begin simultaneously with, and proceed in parallel with, talks between Afghanistan and its neighbors.

Here the Afghan leadership displayed a constructive approach by not objecting to trilateral talks with Islamabad and Teheran, nor to the participation of the UN secretary general or his representative in them.

Thus, it is obvious that the August proposals, keeping unchanged the fundamental principles of the DRA Government's approach, considerably facilitate by their flexible and realistic nature the road to a political settlement and, consequently, also to the withdrawal of the Soviet military contingent from Afghanistan. They represent a clear alternative and the only sensible alternative to the criminal policy of the United States and other organizers of anti-Afghan aggression, who are seeking to prevent by all means the liquidation of a very dangerous hotbed of tension in southwest Asia.

SOVIET COLONEL SEES PAKISTAN AS U.S. BRIDGEHEAD

PM230941 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Oct 81 p 3

[Col B. Peresvetov article: "Playing With Fire: Pakistan Bridgehead for Aggression in Southwest Asia"]

[Text] The recent revelation by the Egyptian leadership, which stated that the United States has purchased weapons from Egypt and supplied them to Afghan rebels via Pakistan, caused some commotion in Islamabad. Representatives of the military regime hastened to dissociate themselves from the Egyptian president's statement, declaring for all to hear that they have absolutely noting to do with supplying weapons to Afghan rebels. Is that true?

It is doubtful whether any subterfuges could conceal from the Pakistani people and the world public the truth about the real role played by Pakistan's leadership in whipping up tension in southwest Asia. Assessing the Pakistani regime's course, the Indian press has noted that Pakistan has long since become the champion of U.S. and Chinese hegemonist and expansionist aspirations in the region. Its territory serves as the main bridgehead from which Washington, Beijing and Cairo wage their undeclared war against the DRA. With the knowledge and participation of official representatives of the Pakistani authorities, American, Chinese and Egyptian weapons are shipped to near the DRA borders, stored at a ramified network of strongpoints and dumps and subsequently handed over to the bandits. Tens of thousands of Basmaks have undergone training in terrorist and sabotage centers organized in the north-west border province and Baluchistan. The Pakistani authorities have provided the leaders of anti-Afghan groupings with office and residential premises. Afghan counterrevolutionary newspapers and pamphlets are printed in Pakistan and sent to the DRA with their consent. Radio broadcasts are made to Afghanistan daily from the regions of Peshawar and Quetta. Pakistan has long since lifted all restrictions on the activity of Afghan emigre organizations, whose leaders deliver anti-Soviet and anti-Afghan statements to local and foreign journalists.

Ziaul Haq personally controls a "special presidential fund" for "aid to refugees." Or, more accurately, he takes care of mercenary gangs driven from Afghan territory. It is they whom the American, Pakistani, Chinese and Egyptian instructors train in the methods of killing civilians, blowing up bridges and roads and setting fire to houses and whole settlements.

Washington attaches great significance to Ziaul Haq's regime as a champion of imperialist policy with regard to other countries neighboring on Pakistan too. An American-Pakistani deal on military and economic aid to Islamabad which was concluded this summer, to the tune of more than $3 billion, provides for deliveries of modern F-16 fighter-bombers, helicopter gunships, tanks, armored carriers and other weapons. REUTERS reports that the Pakistani Foreign Ministry declared this deal to be a "new stage" in relations between the two countries. In an interview for the weekly U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT Gen Ziaul Haq came out in favor of creating a broad military-political alliance between his country and the United States. He made it clear that Islamabad may make military bases available to Washington once "mutual interests" are confirmed. There need be no doubt that the "mutuality" which the White House needs, will be attained. The main question which concerns Washington was formulated by America's New York TIMES newspaper: "What use might Pakistan find for these weapons?"

The increasing strength of the U.S. military-political alliance with Pakistan leaves no room for doubt on this score. By supplying modern armaments to Islamabad the Reagan adminstration seeks, first and foremost, to intimidate India. American weapons have been used against India twice -- in 1965 and 1971. Pakistan is glad to have the weapons, the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR wrote, and if those weapons are used they will be used against India, which Pakistan regards as its enemy.

New facts add substantially to the newspaper's remarks. The United States and Pakistan are already using Afghan bandits to combat the Islamic revolution in neighboring Iran. As certain observers from Arab countries note, the CIA and the Islamabad regime are, with the Dushman's help, sending weapons, ammunition and drugs into Iranian Baluchistan and other Iranian provinces and organizing subversive and terrorist acts there with the aim of creating an atmosphere of anarchy and tyranny in the country.

It emerges from Pakistani press commentaries that in placing weapons in Pakistan's hands the United States also plans to use that country as a base for training military experts for reactionary Muslim regimes in the region. Citing statements by Karachi military circles, journalists note that for many years now officers from a number of Muslim countries have undergone training in the country's military training institutions. With the conclusion of the American-Pakistani agreement on military and economic aid these opportunities will be considerably extended for Pakistan.

What is particularly dangerous for the cause of peace is the fact that Pakistan is working on creating its own nuclear bomb. On the basis of "mutuality" the American President turned a blind eye to the Pakistani nuclear research program, taking no account of the fact that in the opinion of H.N. Sethna, chairman of India's Atomic Energy Commission, Pakistan could procude a nuclear explosion at any time. If this potential is juxtaposed with the acquisition of sophisticated bombers from the United States, capable of carrying nuclear weapons, the role prepared for Pakistan as the gendarme of imperialism and hegemonism in southwest Asia becomes apparent.

The Pakistani administration is lavish with its assurances of good intentions toward India, Afghanistan and other countries. But can you believe their words, when you are faced with energetic activity to build up their military potential and a manifest desire for expansion and for taking the lead in the region, including in the Muslim world?

It is not hard to perceive in this zeal on the part of the military leadership a desire to distract the Pakistani people's attention from urgent vital problems. Step by step, the remnants of democratic freedoms are being eradicated in the country. Activity by political parties, trade unions and public organizations has been banned.

The mass media are under strict censorship. Any actions which do not suit the regime are resolutely suppressed by the army and the police.

For a long time now the government's propaganda efforts have been aimed at persuading the local and world public of the military regime's stability and durability, the absence of any opposition and the people's support and approval for Gen Ziaul Haq's domestic and foreign policy.

But the regime cannot ban Pakistanis from thinking, from assessing the situation and drawing their own conclusions. Militarization is a heavy burden on the country's economy, which is in the grip of a protracted crisis. According to the ASIAN NEWS INFORMATION SERVICE [Eyshen Nyus] nearly 80 percent of Pakistan's expenditure is covered by foreign loans. Its foreign debt is equivalent to half the entire GNP. In order to pay the interest on loans one-third of all export revenue is poured into the safes of foreign banks. In this connection the Indian press notes that economic dependence on foreign states and boundless militarist ambitions are turning Islamabad into a convenient junior partner for Washington and Beijing in subversive activity against states neighboring on Pakistan.

All this cannot fail to give rise to deep protests in the country. There is no end to the demands by various sections of the population for the lifting of martial law and the immediate release of political prisoners. There is growing, widening dissatisfaction with the activity of the Afghan counterrevolution, whose financing is a grave burden on the Pakistani economy. The All-Pakistan Federation of Trade Unions recently adopted a resolution demanding that the military authorities channel resources not into paying the Afghan emigre rabble, but into improving their own people's living standard.

It is more than 4 years since the Pakistani generals, seizing power in the country, announced the implementation of operation "fair play", which allegedly had the aim of restoring democratic freedoms in Pakistan. The playing goes on. Playing with the Pakistani people's interests, playing with fire in this restless region of the world. The progressive Pakistani and world public is well aware of where such "games" could lead Pakistan. That country is not lacking in bitter experience resulting from military cooperation with the United States and China.

ARMY PAPER FEATURES PHOTOS OF SOLDIERS IN DRA

PM221407 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 18 October publishes on page one two sizable photographs of Soviet servicemen in Afghanistan. The larger photograph, 11 inches by 4 inches, runs across most of the width of the page immediately below the paper's masthead and shows a four-man color guard carrying a regiment's banner past servicemen in parade formation. The servicemen are standing on an area of stony ground, beyond them tents are visible, and the background is occupied by mountains. The smaller photograph, about 5 inches square, is carried in the middle of the page and shows an unidentified officer presenting the Order of the Red Star to a grinning clean-cut soldier, identified in the caption as "Private Minzakhir Minnebayev." The paper accompanies the photographs with the following commentary from special correspondent Lt Col V. Moroz, which is published under the headline "Heirs of the Frontline Soldiers" and the rubric "On Afghanistan's Soil."

"The crimson cloth of the combat banner sails past the formation. The name of the regiment was sewn on it at a terrible time for the motherland, in 1941. Just a few weeks later the rifle unit was fighting heroically against the enemy -- near Moscow.

"There are two orders on the regiment's sacred banner. One marks the courage and martial valor of the frontline soldiers. The other marks the successes of their heirs and their great achievements in combat and political training. When there is emotional talk of the regiment's combat path, traditions and glory, the names of the frontline heroes are followed by the names of their sons and grandsons. Such as Private Minzakhir Minnebayev, who received a state award that day.

"'He is a man of great courage,' political worker Maj A. Shimilin said of his subordinate. 'At the same time he's amazingly modest, bashful even.... Who would not want to have such a son?'

"Service is nearing its end. Minzakhir will soon return to Kuybyshev, to his home on Dolinnaya Street. Once again all the Minnebayev family will depart for work together in the mornings. The father will go to the Ebaring plant, the mother to the instrument making plant, the son to the aviation plant. That was where his labor biography began and that is where he dreams of returning. Will everybody guess that the modest, taciturn fitter is a holder of the Order of the Red Star and a serviceman whose courage has been sternly tested?

"Look, reader, at the soldier's face. He represents that small part of our army that is giving fraternal international assistance to the Afghan people. It was about him, about his combat brothers and about his glorious generation that it was said from the 26th CPSU Congress rostrum: 'Every time it is required by the interests of the country's security and of the defense of peace, every time it is necessary to help the victims of aggression, the Soviet serviceman stands before the world as a selfless and courageous patriot and internationalist prepared to surmount any difficulties.'"

The 16 October issue of the same paper carries at the foot of page 1 a photograph 8 inches by 4 inches showing a group of Soviet servicemen in Afghanistan walking casually past two trucks and an armored personnel carrier. The soldiers are carrying their weapons slung over their shoulders. The accompanying caption names the servicemen and makes the following comments:

"A tactical exercise had just ended for the signalmen of one subunit of the limited Soviet troop contingent in Afghanistan. It was not easy for them to ensure reliable communications in the mountain conditions, but the signalmen operated smoothly and confidently."

SOLIDARITY SEEKS POLAND'S 'TOTAL ECONOMIC RUIN'

LD222246 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Commentary by Moscow radio commentator Aleksandr Danilov in the "At a Sharp Angle" program]

[Text] The community of socialist countries has become (?a considerable) force in international economic life. Ten percent of our globe's population who inhabit those countries now produces [word indistinct] of the world industrial output. The group of CEMA member-states is the most dynamically developing group in the world. In the past decade their economic potential has doubled. The national economy of socialist states has been developing at approximately double the rate of the development of industrialized capitalist countries. At the same time, as a result of various causes, this progress is meeting with difficulties.

For instance, People's Poland has come up against painful crisis phenomena. As is known, economic difficulties began as a result of mistakes committed by the former leadership of the country. Then they deepened and increased in scale, causing the present crisis situation as a result of activities of antisocialist forces that have seized leading posts in Solidarity.

The many strikes inspired by Solidarity, and the anarchy introduced by that union in production and distribution have affected Poland negatively. The output of whole branches of industry during the year of Solidarity's existence went down by 25 percent. The national economy has found itself on the brink of an abyss and the internal market has been disorganized. The Polish People's Republic does not meet the obligations of external trade and the country is sliding deeper into debt.

The program adopted by Solidarity in Gdansk proves that the union still intends to push Poland into total economic ruin. At the Fourth PZPR Central Committee Plenum new facts were cited showing that the efforts of Solidarity are still aimed at creating tension in society and disorganizing the economy. Under various pretexts, work is being disrupted in enterprises; in several provinces strike alerts have been announced. People who want to work honestly are forced out of their workplaces, are ostracized and threatened with physical violence.

Private farmer Mieczyslaw (Moculowicz) said at the plenum that under the influence of Solidarity, socialism was being dismantled in Poland. The (?goals) of those forces in the West which direct the activities of adversaries of socialism and who manipulate Solidarity are perfectly clear. The actions of those circles are aimed not only against Poland but also against the whole socialist camp. The crux of the matter is that the socialist community is not simply a sum of separate national economies cooperating among themselves; it is a complex system whose links are all closely connected. Economic disturbance in one country irrevocably reduces the economic potential of others. It negatively influences the implementation of both the national tasks and the common international ones. That is why the West is interested in disorders in Poland continuing for as long as possible.

The United States would waste its money on a broad program of new help (?and) credits, since if the situation in Poland improves, it is the socialist (?camp) which will benefit from it, the Washington POST wrote, quoting a certain official from Reagan's administration. [word indistinct] underground would result from the help given Poland in overcoming its economic difficulties.

Poland is living through this year, so difficult for it, with enormous additional help in foreign currency, raw materials and goods -- selfless help. Working people of socialist countries see in it their internationalist duty. Safeguarding the revolutionary gains of the Polish people, PRAVDA wrote, is not only an intenal problem of that country; it is a problem directly concerning the vital interests of all states and peoples that have chosen the path of socialism.

All this places particular responsibility on the shoulders of working people in Poland, as well as the party leadership and state authorities of the country. Realization of the evil of Solidarity -- as many Polish communists have stressed -- should find expression in strengthening the position of socialism in Poland and giving a firm rebuff to counter-revolution and its imperialist inspirers.

REPORTAGE ON KUZNETSOV-LED DELEGATION TO SOFIA

Arrival in Sofia

PM221357 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Oct 81 p 4

[Text] TASS -- A USSR delegation headed by V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, left Moscow for Sofia on 19 October to participate in the festivities devoted to the 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state.

The delegation includes N.K. Kirichenko, first secretary of the Odesskiy Obkom; A.A. Tupolev, general designer of the USSR Ministry of the Aviation Industry and first deputy chairman of the Soviet-Bulgarian Friendship Society; and N.P. Tolubeyev, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria. The delegation was seen off at the airport by P.M. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture; I.G. Kebin, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and other officials.

The USSR delegation arrived in Sofia the same day. It was met at the airport by A. Lilov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee; R. Takov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Bulgarian State Council; Ts. Dragoycheva, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and honorary chairman of the All-National Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship; N. Papazov, chairman of the All-National Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship, and other officials.

In the afternoon the USSR delegation visited Georgi Dimitrov's mausoleum and laid a wreath. Flowers were also laid at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. The delegation members toured Sofia. They visited the house of Soviet science and culture, where they viewed the exhibition "Following Lenin's Course" devoted to the 26th CPSU Congress and the 12th BCP Congress.

Talks With Zhivkov

LD221736 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 23 Oct 81

[Text] A meeting took place in Sofia today between Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of Bulgaria, and Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Kuznetsov is heading the Soviet delegation to the festivities devoted to the 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state. During their conversation, which took place in an atmosphere of cordiality, comradely mutual understanding and complete unity, Todor Zhivkov and Vasiliy Vasilyevich Kuznetsov exchanged information on how the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 12th BCP Congress are being implemented. They also touched on questions concerning the expansion and deepening of bilateral cooperation, which is developing successfully and dynamically in all fields. In their exchange of opinions on international problems the two sides confirmed their firm determination to multiply their efforts in the struggle to overcome present tensions, to achieve arms limitation and disarmament, and for strengthening the peace and security of all states and peoples.

ALIYEV GREETS HEAD OF BULGARIAN PRESS AGENCY

WA222300 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 2 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] On 30 September G.A. Aliyev, candidate of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, received Boyan Traykov, member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and chief editor of the BULGARIAN TELEGRAPH AGENCY, who is in the Soviet Union at the invitation of TASS.

Having expressed gratitude for the opportunity afforded him to familiarize himself with the Azerbaijan people's life and work, Comrade Traykov said even a short stay in the republic enables one to judge the high rate of development of its industry and agriculture, the scope and intensiveness of city designing and building and the high cultural level. He mentioned the deep impression he had gained from meetings with Azerbaijan people, who, like all Soviet people, are full of a feeling of sincere love for the Bulgarian people.

The Soviet Union and our republic view Bulgaria and its people with a feeling of great sympathy, G.A. Aliyev said. The Azerbaijan people are making an impressive contribution to the development of friendly relations and cooperation between our countries. We joyfully perceived the award of the Order of Lenin to Comrade Todor Zhivkov, outstanding statesman and party figure. This award commends his contribution to the development of fraternal friendship and all-around cooperation between the USSR and Bulgarian peoples and his great services in the strengthening of peace and the consolidation of the positions of world socialism.

The republic's working people long since established close relations with many Bulgarian labor collectives, party organizations and cultural figures. Such important events in the life of fraternal Bulgaria as the 1,300 anniversary of Bulgarian statehood, the 90th anniversary of the creation of the Bulgarian Communist Party and the 100th anniversary of Georgi Dimitrov's birth are of great interest in Azerbaijan, as throughout our country. We will continue to purposefully develop and strengthen the ties of friendship between the USSR and Bulgaria and Soviet Azerbaijan and the Bulgarian People's Republic

Comrade Aliyev described the republic's successes and the intensive development of its diversified agriculture, which has much in common with this sector of the Bulgarian economy, and dwelt on the achievements of the farmers, who have cultivated record harvests of cotton, grapes and other crops, despite unfavorable weather conditions. All these great successes, he emphasized, are the result of the selfless labor of the people and the constant assistance and concern of the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally for the development of Soviet Azerbaijan's economy.

The republic's achievements and the working people's high morale and political assertiveness reflect the general successes of the Soviet people, who are monolithically rallied around the CPSU and actively implementing the historic decisions of the 26th party congress.

In conclusion Comrade Aliyev wished the fraternal Bulgarian people new accomplishments in the struggle to build communism. F.G. Akhmedov, deputy chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers, A.F. Dashdamirov, head of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Propaganda and Agitation Department, F.M. Simonov, member of the board and chief of the Foreign Relations Administration of TASS, and Ye G. Gurvich, director of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers State Information Agency, participated in the conversation.

U.S. ARM-TWISTING NATO PARTNERS AT GLENEAGLES

LD222100 Moscow TASS in English 1846 GMT 22 Oct 81

[By TASS news analyst Vladimir Serov]

[Text] Moscow, 22 Oct, TASS -- The results of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group's session in Gleneagles demonstrate that Washington has again resorted to "arms-twisting" tactics, wrangling from its NATO partners confirmation of the 1979 Brussels decision to deploy qualitatively new U.S. nuclear missiles, targeted on the USSR and other parties to the Warsaw Treaty, in Western Europe. The 13 NATO defence ministers, who were sitting in the Scottish mountains behind heavy police cordons, adopted a joint communique reiterating the alliance's determination to go on with the projected plans.

It is noteworthy, however, that the authors of the communique, clearly written to dictation by the Pentagon chief, had to devote much space to attempts to justify that very unpopular decision, which has provoked criticism by large sections of the West European public. The U.S. President's remarks on the possibility of nuclear war within the limits of Europe alone produced a stormy reaction in Western Europe. The remarks, which were made on the very eve of the Gleneagles session and which NATO propaganda is now trying to play down, confirmed the worst apprehensions of the West Europeans, angered by Washington's intention of making them its nuclear hostages.

In a bid to justify in their eyes the turning of Western Europe into a U.S. nuclear testing range, the communique cites the Pentagon-prepared booklet "Soviet Military Power," publicising it as contribution to making the Soviet military capability konwn to the public. But the NATO defence ministers are aware that this fabrication, pushing through the idea of a mythical "Soviet threat" and passing over in silence the unprecedented U.S. military build-up, has failed to achieve the desired result. So they promised to issue "as soon as possible" another invention of the same kind, which they hope will make greater effect.

The results of the meeting of NATO's nuclear strategists and their decision on the further build-up of NATO's nuclear missile arsenal and on the turning of the old world into a potential "theatre of nuclear war" far away from America demonstrate that NATO leaders are continuing to follow in the wake of Washington and to pursue a very dangerous policy, which runs counter to the interests of security of the peoples of Europe and of the whole world.

PROPONENTS PUSH FOR SPAIN'S NATO MEMBERSHIP

LD222312 Moscow in Spanish to Spain 1900 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Yaroslav Khabarov commentary: "Who Is Dragging Spain Into NATO, and Why?"]

[Excerpt] Spain, which the United States is dragging into NATO, could become another seat of tension in Europe and in the strategic region of the Mediterranean. It is applying barefaced pressure on Madrid. President Reagan, during his meetings with Spanish Foreign Minister Perez Llorca, stressed that Spain's entry into the North Atlantic alliance was of great interest to the United States. Speaking in the name of NATO, the bloc's secretary general, Luns, has more than once urged Spanish leaders to accelerate Spain's entry into this political-military alliance.

The country's pro-Atlantic circles make no secret of their intentions. Without paying much attention to the arguments of the opposition, the government ministers and deputies of the union of the Democratic Center are pushing through one resolution after another on procedure, almost always ignoring the basic rules of parliamentary ethics. Similarly, the supporters of Spanish entry into NATO attack all those who doubt the advisability of this step. Those who criticize the unnecessary haste are also attacked. They even slander the opponents of Spain's entry into NATO by making them out to be agents of the Soviet Union and antipatriotic. Typical of this sort of affirmation are the statements by Manuel Fraga Tribarne, who was quick to urge the Cortes deputies to vote for Spain and against the Soviet Union during the debate on entry into NATO.

NOVOYE VREMYA VIEWS MITTERRAND'S DOMESTIC POLICY

FM220809 [Editorial Report] Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 42, 16 October 1981, carries on pages 10 and 11, under the headline "Difficult Changes," a 2,200-word V. Gusenkov article on the social and economic program of the Mitterrand government in France.

Gusenkov notes that "judging by the statements of F. Mitterrand and P. Mauroy, the main emphasis is now on increasing employment" but remarks that the government's specific job-creation measures promise only a "modest" improvement. He takes a similar line on the wealth tax the government is to introduce next year, which he says will yield "not a large sum": The democratic public had regarded the introduction of the tax as an act of social justice. However, when it ran up against resistance from big capital and the press it controls, the government markedly emasculated the content of the measure, lending it more of a symbolic character."

The bulk of the article is devoted to Mitterrand's plan for nationalizations. Gusenkov outlines arguments in favor of nationalization and declares that "influential bourgeois circles are refusing to reckon with these self-evident arguments." Opponents of the plan are suggesting that the "reform is virtually equivalent to a 'change of society,'" Gusenkov writes. "All this is not so, of course. The government's measures entirely fit in with the framework of the existing system and represent merely state regulation of the economy under conditions of capitalism."

"The struggle over nationalization is not over," Gusenkov remarks; after parliamentary approval, "which is not in doubt," the bill will have to be approved by the Constitutional Council, which represents a "serious test" for the government. Gusenkov goes on to criticize the "overpressure" that "foreign financial and political circles" are exerting over the nationalization issue, and attacks the "unceremonious remarks" of EEC officials as "crude interference in France's internal affairs."

"Democratic forces support the government's socioeconomic reforms, promised during the elections," Gusenkov comments, before concluding his article as follows:

"The Communist Party, four representatives of which are participating in the government, regards the reforms as positive on the whole. At the same time the Communists are drawing attention to the fact that the crisis in the economy and the need to improve working people's positions urgently demand more resolute and vigorous action. Millions of French people expect rapid changes for the better.

"The Communists demand that the continuing dismissals and enterprise closures be stopped. They believe it is necessary to go further in restricting big capital's omnipotence. As the most consistent defender of the working class' interests, the French Communist Party advocates that representatives of working France take part in managing the nationalized enterprises."

"And although the Communist Party's potential for influencing the course of affairs is limited nowadays, it is hard to overestimate its role in the democratic changes. The strength and prestige of the party and the guarantee of its successes now and in the future lie in the ability to defend its principled class positions and in the firmness of its links with the working people's masses.

"As French Communist Party Secretary General G. Marchais has emphasized, France is at the very beginning of the process of change. It is impossible to develop that process and implement the social, economic and political transformations needed in France by acting only from above. The success of the policy of change can be ensured only through the support and participation in that policy of the country's healthy forces."

IZVESTIYA COMMENTS ON MITTERRAND-SCHMIDT TALKS

PM220839 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Oct 81 Morning Edition p 4

[M. Ilinskiy "International Commentary" from Yu. Romanov roundup "The Day Worldwide": "After the Talks in Latch"]

[Text] In French President F. Mitterrand's quiet out-of-town residence in Latch, near Bordeaux, he had an unofficial meeting the other day with FRG Chancellor H. Schmidt. The press on both sides of the Rhine stressed that in the course of the talks, which touched on a wide range of questions of bilateral relations and international policy, the "special bonds" between Paris and Bonn were strengthened and "unanimity of views" was established.

In particular, according to LE MONDE, the chancellor and the president did everything they could to steer clear of the "reefs" which exist -- the consequences of the measures to devaluate the franc and revalue the mark and the difficulties in trade relations between the EEC member-states. But will not these and many other questions of financial nature surface at the EEC summit conference to be held in London at the end of November, and will not the problems which are deepening the contradictions within the Common Market arise in all their urgency?

At the Latch meeting F. Mitterrand handed H. Schmidt a memorandum on stepping up the activity of the "nine" in the economic and social spheres. Here observers suggest, not without justification, that there will be many other contacts between the two capitals preceding the London conference, particularly trips by high-ranking envoys. Their ultimate aim is to create a unified bloc of resistance to U.S. economic expansion and to stand firm in the face of pressure from the dollar on the exchanges.

It emerges from an AFP report that the problem of the nationalization of the French company Roussell-Uclaf was also touched on during the talks. Why? It is controlled by the West German concern Hoechst. And the latter is unwilling to yield its positions.

Among the range of international questions discussed in Latch, the Western press notes the readiness on the part of Paris and Bonn to elaborate a joint line for the forthcoming conference of leaders of a number of developing and capitalist states in Cancun (Mexico). As AFP stresses, the French and West German partners are expressing the intention of giving "concrete assistance to developing countries" in defiance of the United States, without making that aid dependent on East-West relations.

Given the present dangerous development of events in the world, there is a constant increase in West European countries in the scale of the movement against Washington's imperial ambitions, the sharp increase in military appropriations, the acceleration of plans for the deployment of American medium-range nuclear facilities in Europe and the U.S. launching of neutron weapons production.

Against this background not many people living in Western Europe could greet with understanding the conclusion reached by the participants in the Latch talks to the effect that the course of R. Reagan's administration toward nuclear rearming (MX missiles, B-1 bombers and so forth) "could facilitate the holding of talks" between the USSR and the United States on nuclear arms limitation questions. Here let us note yet again that it is not the arms race, not the waste of vast material and spiritual resources, but the struggle for peace that is the reliable guiding star leading to mutually advantageous cooperation and good neighborliness in our world.

FRG'S RAU TALKS WITH ZAMYATIN, REJECTS DOCUMENTS

DPA Report

LD221350 Hamburg DPA in German 1249 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Moscow, 22 Oct (DPA) -- North Rhine-Westphalia Minister-President Johannes Rau has urged the USSR to give more development aid to Third World countries. At a meeting in the building of the Academy of Sciences in Moscow today, Rau said that it was not right that the comparatively small Federal Republic should provide more development aid than all countries of the Warsaw Pact put together.

Also today Rau was received at the CPSU Central Committee headquarters by head of the International Information Department Leonid Zamyatin. His first deputy, Valentin Falin, the former Soviet ambassador in Bonn, was also present at the talks. Rau affirmed the Federal Republic's hope that the Soviet-U.S. negotiations on medium-range weapons in Europe, due to begin in Geneva at the end of November, would soon lead to tangible results.

The North Rhine-Westphalian minister-president ended his Moscow visit without the formal signing of the communique. According to German sources, there had been no desire to do so from the outset while the Soviet side had pressed for a communique.

However, the official news agency TASS subsequently reported on the Brezhnev-Rau talk only in the form of a news item. Rau likewise refused to sign a partnership agreement between North Rhine-Westphalia and the Russian Federation (RSFSR), pointing out that foreign affairs were the responsibility of the Federal Government.

His immediate host, Mikhail Solomentsev, candidate member of the Politburo and RSFSR chairman with whom Rau planned to have a final talk tonight, had suggested such an agreement, explaining that it would serve as an outward sign of the close cooperation between the two constituent republics.

TASS Item

LD221202 Moscow TASS in English 1133 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 22 Oct, TASS -- Leonid Zamyatin, head of the International Information Department of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the USSR-FRG Society, has received Johannes Rau, prime minister of the North Westphalia Land (FRG), and discussed with him issues of mutual interest.

ITALIAN CP DELEGATION STUDIES AGRICULTURE

PM211041 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Oct 81 p 4

[Text] TASS -- A delegation of the Italian Communist Party [PCI] headed by T. Arista, member of the PCI Central Committee, was in the Soviet Union 9 through 18 October to study questions of party work in the sphere of agriculture in accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the PCI.

The delegation had meetings and talks at the CPSU Central Committee International and Agriculture Departments, the Georgian CP Central Committee, the Moskovskiy Obkom and local party organs and visited various agricultural enterprises and scientific research establishments.

The Italian comrades were afforded an opportunity to familiarize themselves with progress in fulfilling the 26th CPSU Congress decisions in the sphere of agriculture and with the Soviet people's living and working conditions and leisure.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO MALTA -- Moscow, 21 Oct, TASS -- Viktor Smirnov has been appointed ambassador of the USSR to the Republic of Malta. Viktor Smirnov was born in Moscow in 1925. He graduated from the Moscow State Institute for International Relations and the Higher Diplomatic School at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Viktor Smirnov began his diplomatic career in 1950. He worked as vice-consul at the USSR Consulate in Mariehamn, and second secretary of the USSR Embassy in Sweden. In 1970-1[illegible] Viktor Smirnov worked as counsellor and later minister-counsellor of the USSR Embassy in Australia. In 1976 he was appointed deputy head of the personnel department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR. Ambassador of the USSR to Great Britain Viktor Popov, who combined the functions of the ambassador of the USSR to the Republic of Malta, has been relieved of his functions as ambassador of the USSR to the Republic of Malta. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1518 GMT 21 Oct 81 LD]

PALESTINE AUTONOMY TALKS 'FRUITLESS, DEMOGOGIC'

LD221908 Moscow TASS in English 1736 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 22 Oct, TASS -- Another round of the tripartite negotiations on the so-called "Palestinian autonomy" between representatives of Israel, Egypt and the United States opened in Tel Aviv today after many delays and more than a year-long break. These fruitless, demagogic talks on the Palestinian issue have been going on for nearly three years, starting from May 1979. The present meeting has been prompted not only by the willingness of the Camp David partners to alleviate the plight of the Arab people of Palestine, but by purely tactical and propaganda considerations of the Washington administration and the Israeli authorities. According to the newspaper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, the present-day situation in the Middle East is quite tolerable for the United States, both as regards oil supplies and the regional security and prosperity of Israel.

Unwilling to achieve genuine peace in the Middle East, the U.S. administration also withdraws from the solution of the Palestinian problem which is the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict. As to the Tel Aviv leaders, they do not change a jot their stance on this question, and are seeking to consolidate even more their domination on the seized lands in the Jordan West Bank and Gaza strip. Large-scale confiscation of Arab lands by Israel's military authorities has already resulted in a drastic reduction of the area cultivated by Palestinians. In the Jordan River valley alone, 40 percent of all ploughland are in the hands of Israeli settlers. The Tel Aviv authorities pursue a policy of deliberately worsening the economic and political situation on the occupied territories. What is then the reason why the participants in the separate Camp David deal resume talking about "Palestinian autonomy?"

The newspaper WALL STREET JOURNAL admits that a (?lengthy) delay in the process of the talks on this question would make the new Egyptian Government "vulnerable" to pressure from various sides, and chiefly from the Arabs. The Camp David partners are seeking to replace by the talks on the so-called "autonomy for the Palestinians" the solution of the cardinal question: the granting to the Arab people of Palestine the possibility to exercise their legitimate right to self-determination and establishment of their own state. A realistic constructive path towards a comprehensive settlement in the Middle East is contained in the Soviet proposal for convening an international conference with the participation of all interested sides, including the Palestine Liberation Organisation. Implementation of this proposal would pave the way for strengthening peace and security in the region.

LEBANESE REACTION TO EGYPTIAN EVENTS CITED

PM221001 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Oct 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Ye. Korshunov dispatch in "World Today" roundup compiled by S. Chugrov: "Treachery Condemned"]

[Text] Beirut -- If the Camp David accords are buried along with As-Sadat it can only be to Lebanon's advantage, Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan told pressmen after a cabinet session.

Events in Egypt remain the focus of the local public's attention. A rally of solidarity with the Egyptian people has been held at which speeches were delivered by representatives of Lebanese national patriotic forces and the Egyptian opposition in exile.

PDRY LEADER SPEAKS ON AS-SADAT DEATH, USSR TIES

PM221535 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Oct 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Pursuing Course of Transformations"]

[Text] Aden, 15 Oct -- 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the Yemen Socialist Party (YSP) Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and prime minister of the PDRY, has broadcast a message on Aden radio and television to the people of Democratic Yemen on the PDRY's national holiday -- revolution day.

The 14 October revolution, he said, ushered in a new era in the history of the Yemeni people and in their struggle for national liberation and social progress. In celebrating the anniversary of the revolution, the people of our country are demonstrating their determination to continue pursuing a course of progressive socioeconomic transformations. In the years of independent development they have enjoyed, our people, under the guidance of their militant vanguard -- the YSP -- have proven their ability to defend their revolutionary gains and to successfully lay the foundation for the building of a new society.

In that time, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad stressed, considerable successes have been achieved in developing the economy and raising the working people's living standard.

The lessons of history, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad went on, are testimony to the fact that no leader can betray the people's interests with impunity. This is borne out by the downfall of reactionary regimes in a number of states and by the assassination of President as-Sadat, who pursued a course of rapprochement with the forces of imperialism and Zionism.

Democratic Yemen, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad stressed, has made clear its position regarding the Camp David deal and attempts to find separate solutions to the Near East problem. Within the framework of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front, the PDRY is efficiently fulfilling its mission to expose all conspiracies against the Palestinian revolution and national liberation movements in the Arab region.

We reaffirm, the general secretary of the YSP Central Committee said, our solidarity with the Egyptian people in their struggle to reinstate Egypt in the Arab national liberation movement and our solidarity with the Arab people of Palestine, the people of Syria and Lebanon's national patriotic forces. Democratic Yemen is on the side of the Libyan revolution and on the side of all those combating the intriques of imperialism, racism, reaction and Zionism.

Our country will continue to pursue a course of building a new society under the guidance of the YSP -- a party loyal to the ideas of scientific socialism. Democratic Yemen, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad said, will also continue to act in concert with the forces of freedom and democracy and to strengthen the alliance and develop relations with the USSR. We see this alliance as the basis for achieving social progress and implementing the tasks of the revolution in our country.

RPP: PRC-CHILE EXCHANGING NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY

PY222041 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Spanish to Latin America 0130 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] New details have been learned about the negotiations held at the beginning of this year in Santiago, Chile between PRC Deputy Foreign Minister Zhang Wenjin and Chilean President Pinochet. These secret negotiations were held to discuss the supply of PRC nuclear technology to Chile's fascist regime. Moreover, the PRC official was led to believe that the Reagan administration would approve this plan.

All this is in keeping with U.S. policy in Latin America, which among other things, is characterized by playing up to the PRC's plans. The PRC and the United States support for the Pinochet gang is well-known. Beijing and Santiago officials hold constant diplomatic meetings and those attending these meetings always note the strengthening of ties between the two countries.

The main agenda of the negotiations held in Santiago at the beginning of this year by the PRC deputy foreign minister included a joint anti-Soviet platform; reasserted PRC support for the Chilean junta at international forums and Chilean aid to PRC infiltration in Latin America.

During their secret meeting Pinochet reasserted to the PRC envoy that bilateral relations between the two countries will continue to develop; and the PRC deputy foreign minister went beyond this and advocated for the establishment of [word indistinct] in Santiago.

But in fact this axis has already been established. Moreover, it is complemented by military cooperation with regard to nuclear arms. Moreover, Beijing continues to openly intervene in the domestic affairs of other Latin American countries. The Beijing leaders' favorite tactic is to have their agents provoke [word indistinct] actions during a crisis that a given Latin American nation may be experiencing with the objective of increasing domestic political conflicts [word indistinct] to defeat the democratic forces.

It is obvious that Beijing and Washington have coordinated their policies in the struggle against the Latin American liberation movement. Last summer, Huang Hua, the PRC foreign minister; and Kirkpatrick, Reagan's special envoy, simultaneously started tours through Latin America. Both of them issued harsh criticism against the Soviet Union and Cuba in their campaign against the Latin American liberation movement.

Commenting on Huang Hua's visit to Venezuela, the local newspaper TRIBUNA POPULAR stated that this visit was part of the anti-Soviet and anticommunist propaganda campaign carried out by the [word indistinct] clique which bases its position on an alliance with the most reactionary forces of the world. Beijing's policy and propaganda advocate a imperialist presence in Latin America, and thus the U.S. neocolonialist positions to undertake a joint struggle against socialist Cuba.

This is really the core of the PRC policy that is supported by Washington in Latin America.

ARGENTINE MINISTER URGES MORE TRADE WITH USSR

PM211317 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Oct 81 p 4

[TASS report: "To Mutual Advantage"]

[Text] Buenos Aires, 18 Oct -- Argentine Foreign Minister O. Camilion has advocated the further development of mutually advantageous trade with the Soviet Union. He pointed out in conversation with journalists that trade relations with the USSR enjoy the support of very broad Argentine public and political circles.

SOVIET-ARGENTINE TALKS ON MACHINERY PURCHASE END

PM211439 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Oct 81 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Talks Completed"]

[Text] Talks with an Argentine delegation on questions of purchasing Soviet machinery and equipment have ended at the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

SOVIET, URUGUAYAN PRESIDENTS EXCHANGE CABLES

PM211431 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Oct 81 p 3

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] L.I. Brezhnev has sent G.C. Alvarez Armellino a telegram conveying congratulations on the latter's assumption of the post of president of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay. In a reply telegram G.C. Alvarez Armellino expressed thanks for the congratulations.

The telegrams express the hope that Soviet-Uruguayan relations will develop further to the benefit of the peoples of both countries and in the interests of world peace and international cooperation.

ARBATOV MARKS CENTENNIAL OF CPSU'S KUUSINEN

PM221015 [Editorial Report] Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian, No 42, on 16 October carries on pages 18-20, under the headline "Otto Kuusinen, Marxist Theoretician," a 3,000-word article by Acad G.A. Arbatov pegged to the centennial of the birth of Soviet party figure Otto Kuusinen. Arbatov explains that he worked under "that outstanding revolutionary and wonderful man" as part of the team preparing the book "Foundations of Marxism-Leninism" and devotes his article to "personal impressions" of Kuusinen as "theoretician and scientist." Arbatov emphasizes that Kuusinen's ideas were based "not on theoretical abstractions, but on living practice" and that his work contained "comparatively few formulas laying claim to finality. He tried to avoid those as much as possible." Kuusinen had "the ability to really think," Arbatov writes, and "was fond of repeating that Marxist theory is not a dogma but a guide to action."

Arbatov notes:

"The work on 'Foundations of Marxism-Leninism,' which began in 1956, proceeded in an extremely responsible and sometimes complex situation. These were years when the party had debunked the cult of personality and had gotten down in earnest to eliminating its consequences in all spheres, theory included. At the same time they were years when rightwing and leftwing opportunists in both West and East raised their heads and tried to exploit the situation to introduce into the ranks of the revolutionary movement bourgeois and petit bourgeois views, social reformism, revisionism and sectarianism.

"Under these conditions many of Kuusinen's qualities as a communist, a true Leninist and a steadfast fighter for the purity and creative development of Marxist-Leninist theory were revealed with particular vividness."

The encomium continues in similar vein. While Kuusinen was "a principled opponent of dogmatism in all its forms," he also showed "absolute implacability toward any concessions in principles or compromises with the class enemy's ideology" and spoke with "scathing irony" of the "'innovations' invented in abundance in the late fifties by the theoreticians of certain communist and workers parties -- in both West and East." "Like many other outstanding proletarian revolutionaries, O.V. Kuusinen certainly deserves to have a truly scientific biography written about him," Arbatov urges.

NOVOYE VREMYA accompanies Arbatov's article with a photograph of Kuusinen captioned with a brief biographical summary that describes him as a "prominent figure of the CPSU and Soviet state and the international communist and workers movement."

CUSTOMS CONFISCATES 'ANTI-SOVIET' LITERATURE

LD230640 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] Soviet customs officers have confiscated dozens of thousands of copies of instigating anti-Soviet literature as well as pornographic editions prohibited in this country from foreign visitors coming to Moscow and Leningrad as tourists this year. This is reported by the newspaper RED STAR [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA] in its account from the customs office at Vyborg, a passing point for citizens of north European countries and the United States. Much of the forbidden literature was found in sophisticated hiding places, in cars, sleeping vans, and even in children's clothes. Some publications bear forged seals of Moscow publishers, but in actual fact the major part of this literature is compiled and distributed by a Slavic mission, the subversive emigre center in Stockholm. As it has been reported by the Finnish press time and again, that center is financed by the American Central Intelligence Agency.

SOCIAL SCIENCE CONFERENCE ENDS 16 OCTOBER

PM220909 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Oct 81 p 2

[TASS reports: "Conference Ends"]

[Text] Questions relating to further improving the teaching of social sciences, the Marxist-Leninist education and communist training of student youth and social scientists' tasks in light of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions were discussed at an all-union conference of VUZ social sciences department heads. It ended 16 October in Moscow.

Its participants analyzed in depth the shortcomings in the departments' work and determined the basic guidelines for social scientists' scientific and teaching activity.

Recommendations were adopted at the conference on raising the ideological and theoretical standard of social sciences teaching, improving extracurricular educational work with students, developing scientific research at social sciences departments and improving their scientific and methodological work. The task is to bring the training and education process, CPSU theory and policy and the practice of communist building closer together.

The participants unanimously adopted a letter to the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev.

DEMICHEV, SHEVARDNADZE ATTEND MUSIC FESTIVAL

LD222230 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Excerpts] An all-union festival of Soviet music has opened in Tbilisi at the great concert hall of the Geogian State Philharmonic Society.

The ceremonial opening of the festival in Tbilisi was attended by Demichev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of culture; and Shevardnadze, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee.

ALIYEV GREETS FOREIGN GUESTS AT NIZAMI FETE

WA221000 [Editorial Report] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian on 7 Oct publishes on page 1 a 1,600-word report on the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee reception for Soviet and foreign guests which leads off republic celebrations of the 840th anniversary of the birth of litterateur Nizami Gyandzhevi. Central Committee First Secretary G. A. Aliyev spoke at the commemorative gathering. He warmly welcomed the guests, remarking that the celebration was "not only a brilliant holiday of poetry and friendship for the Azerbaijanis but for all peoples of our country."

He went on to talk about Nizami and all his creative and productive work. He said Azerbaijan was grateful both to Nizami and to "the Great October Revolution, the party's national policy, the brotherhood and unity of the Soviet peoples and the great Russian people" for their help and contribution to the successes of the republic.

He finished his speech by mentioning the significance of the visitors from other countries and reiterating the value of world peace.

Other participants included the secretary of the USSR Writers' Union, V. V. Karpov; Ethiopian poet A. Mulatu; secretary of the Azerbaijan Writers' Union, M. A. Ibragimov and others.

RSFSR CSA GIVES WINTER FALLOW PLOWING FIGURES

LD222322 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] Agricultural workers are continuing to lay down the basis for the next crop. As the RSFSR CSA reports, winter fallow had been plowed on 65.5 million hectares in the Russian Federation by 19 October, which is over 93 percent of the plan.

BREZHNEV NOTES KAZAKH GRAIN SALES TO STATE

LD220950 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev today sent greetings to the Kazakh CP Central Committee, the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers, and the agricultural workers, machine operators, scientists and specialists, party, administrative, trade union and Komsomol workers, and all the working people of the Kazakh SSR. The greeting states:

Dear comrades, at the CPSU Central Committee the report of the successful fulfillment by the Kazakh SSR of its socialist pledges adopted for the current year for the sale of grain to the state was greeted with profound satisfaction. It is gratifying to note that in the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan, in defiance of the adverse weather conditions, the republic's crop farmers have grown a good harvest of grain crops, have carried out its timely collection, and have poured in to the state's granaries more than 960 million poods of good quality grain. This is a major contribution to the foodstuff resources of the country. The virgin land has once more brought joy to the homeland with its large amount of grain. Some 257 sovkhozes and kolkhozes of the republic each sold to the state a million more poods of grain. It is a pleasant fact that more than 80 percent of the 10.7 million tons of wheat procured has been of strong, hard and valuable varieties. The plans for the procurements of barley, rye, oats, rice and corn have been overfulfilled.

I cordially greet the grain farmers of Kazakhstan, and I express profound gratitude to the workers of the sovkhozes, the kolkhoz farmers, the leaders and specialists of the farms, the scientists, the workers of the towns and industrial centers and of the procurement and transport organizations, student youth, servicemen of the Soviet Army, party, administrative, trade union and Komsomol staff, all, who by their selfless labor have ensured the fulfillment of the socialist pledges for the sale of grain.

The successes achieved are the result of the inspired and selfless labor of the crop farmers, of all the working people of the republic in implementing the decisions of the 26th party congress, the result of the introduction into the Kazakh cornfields of scientifically based systems of crop farming, of progressive technology and methods for tilling the soil, of an improvement in labor organization, of administration of production, of enhancement of the skill of machine operators, specialists and all agricultrual personnel, and of active, creative, organizational and mass political work of party, administrative, trade union, Komsomol and economic organs.

The CPSU Central Committee expresses the firm confidence that the republic's agricultural workers, guided by the great help of the state, the achievements of science and the experience of crop farmers, will do everything necessary for a better use of assets that are being allocated, of material resources, and of each hectare of land, for the further increase of the gross collections of grain and other crop farming products, for an accelerated development of all the branches of livestock farming, and will ensure a comprehensive improvement in the efficiency and quality of agricultural production. From the bottom of my heart I send wishes to the working people of glorious Kazakhstan, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev writes, for a timely completion of the autumn field work, for the foundation of a firm base for subsequent steadfast development in grain production, for good preparations for the spring sowing, organized wintering of livestock, fulfillment of the plans for industry and other branches of the national economy, and for the attainment in the 2d year of the 5-year plan of new and higher targets in the implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

SHEVARDNADZE ATTENDS AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE

LD221406 Moscow in Hungarian to Hungary 1730 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] A scientific-practical conference on using Hungarian experiences in cooperation between agricultural cooperatives and the population, ended its work in Tbilisi today. The conference was organized by the State Committee for Science and Technology, the Hungarian National Technological Development Committee and by the Ministry of Agriculture and food. Participants in the conference, which lasted 7 days, discussed issues concerning the increased production of meat, milk and eggs on household plots by means of cooperation between the household plots, kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, also took part in the work of the conference.

ALIYEV SPEAKS AT AGRICULTURAL WORKERS' MEETINGS

WA221100 [Editorial Report] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian on 11 October publishes on page 2 a 700-word report on the ceremonial gathering of the republic's leading figures celebrating the All-Union Agricultural Workers' Day. Candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and First Secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee G.A. Aliyev was present, along with other Azerbaijan Politburo members and leaders of the republic's agricultural production, industry, education and culture.

The gathering was opened by Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Secretary I.A. Mamedov. Aliyev then spoke, congratulating the agricultural workers on their day. He spoke of the successes of the republic's agricultural efforts, including the cotton yield which should meet the one million ton goal. He also praised the record harvest for grapes which should insure the presenting of 1.6 million tons of grapes to the country. He spoke well also of the other agricultural sectors.

Others who spoke at the gathering included the Azerbaijan SSR Minister of Agriculture M.G. Askerov and various workers and poets.

BREZHNEV GREETING TO KOKCHETAVSKAYA OBLAST

A comparison of the item entitled "Brezhnev Greets Workers of Kokchetavskaya Oblast" which appeared on page T 3 of the 15 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, with the text of Brezhnev' telegram published in Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 15 October reveals the following differences:

Paragraph one, line one, PRAVDA begins:

To Comrade O.S. Kuanyshev, the Kokchetavskiy Obkom, to Comrade V.I. Moiseyenko, the oblispolkom.

The CPSU Central...

Paragraph two, line three, PRAVDA reads: ...state grain bins 2,212,000 tons of good-quality...

Paragraph two, last line PRAVDA reads: ...party's agrarian policy.

I wholeheartedly wish the working people...

Paragraph three, last line PRAVDA reads: ...26th CPSU Congress.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev.